

DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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UNITED STATES

PEOPLE'S DAILY NOTES BAD POINTS OF U.S. NEWS MEDIA

HK120311Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 Oct 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Feng Hsi-liang [7458 6932 5328] of the Chinese journalists delegation:
"The American Press and Television--Impressions of a Visit to the United States"]

[Excerpts] While we were viewing an American television news report about Italians mourning the death of Pope Paul VI, we were interrupted by an advertisement for soap. Suddenly, soap bubbles flashed across the television screen to the accompaniment of a brass band and a bather praising the soap. This was followed by another news report. Frankly, we were rather shocked by what we saw, although we were mentally prepared for the commercialization of the American media and the distinction between news media in capitalist countries and those in socialist countries.

American newspapers are published on a massive scale and technological facilities are advanced. More than 1,700 dailies are published throughout the United States. It is said that, with the exception of Sundays, total daily circulation is well over 62 million copies. Total annual income is in excess of \$7.5 billion and over \$6 billion is derived from advertisements. Newspaper publishing is the 10th major industry in the United States.

We visited the office of the Los Angeles TIMES, third largest newspaper in the United States. According to the publisher, about 1,000 tons of newsprint are used every day to publish that newspaper. The Sunday edition contains 500 pages. Paper alone costs \$1 per copy, but the edition is sold for 50 cents. The difference is covered by the revenue from advertisements. Over 75 percent of the paper's total income comes from advertisements and less than 25 percent from circulation revenue.

In visiting the editorial offices of a number of newspapers, we were impressed by the efficiency of American newspaper workers. They set deadlines and often work continually for more than 12 hours. This accounts for their rapid news reporting. Some press reports and commentaries appeared to be rather serious in exposing social problems or in reporting on the 11.6 percent of the American population that lived in straitened circumstances last year. Other reports and articles were concerned about the problems of pollution, inflation, and so forth.

We examined the newspapers published in a number of American cities. To our surprise, they generally carried fewer reports on international developments, with some newspapers publishing only a few items. Sunday editions were an exception. One of the editors told us: "We are in fact publishing less on international developments because people no longer read news about Latin America or Europe. In contrast, people are becoming interested in China." An American friend attributed this development, ever since the start of the Korean War, to the American people's "introverted" preoccupation with domestic affairs.

American newspapers usually give prominence to local news. We visited several newspaper offices and discovered that the city editors traditionally assigned more reporters to cover local events. Strictly speaking, there is no national newspaper in the United States, although the WALL STREET JOURNAL may be considered to be in this category. Its circulation exceeds a million copies, printed simultaneously every day in a number of cities.

Sports news is given prominence in all newspapers published in the United States regardless of their circulation or size. An American friend said: "Ours is a sports-loving nation." This is quite true.

Prominence is also given to another area, that of "living." It is said that this idea has developed in the past decade or so. Almost all major newspapers contain sections devoted to leisure living or "lifestyle," and are sometimes called "Living and Current Trends." They are more or less similar in content and deal with different types of lifestyles.

American newspapers are keen on new technologies and adopt them at a fairly fast pace. One American journalist said: "Running a newspaper is a highly competitive business and, therefore, new technologies must often be used. Once every 2 or 3 years new equipment and facilities must replace the old ones."

Television has become a highly developed medium in the United States. Watching television has now become a part of the American people's daily life. There are nearly 1,000 television broadcasting stations and over a hundred million television sets in that country. Chairman Hua's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia were televised by major American networks on the same day these events occurred. The reception was good and the colors vivid.

The flourishing television industry in the United States has spawned many evils in its wake and has even posed social problems. An American friend told us about the disruptive effects of commercials inserted in television programs and how these interruptions have become most distasteful to television viewers. But this practice cannot be discontinued for it is the main source of income for the operators of television networks. Many entertainment programs were considered by our American friends to be rather trite and distasteful. While we were visiting the United States, the press reported on how two young men in San Francisco killed people by mimicking a television episode on crime. This jolted the public and discussion of this offence was continuing.

SOVIET UNION

PEKING RAPS NEW SOVIET 'SHAM DISARMAMENT SWINDLE'

OW111446Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary on current events: "The Soviet Union's New Sham Disarmament Swindle"]

[Text] At the 26 September plenum of the 33d UN General Assembly session, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko again harped on the same old tune and glibly preached a great deal about "detente" and "disarmament" in a vain attempt to deceive world public opinion. What Gromyko peddled at the UN General Assembly plenum was the signing of an international convention on strengthening the security of the non-nuclear nations. This was a new sham disarmament swindle by the Soviet Union under the pressure of the world people's strong demand for disarmament by the superpowers.

Not long ago a UNGA special session on disarmament was held with the support of the non-aligned nations at which many countries sternly denounced the imperialists' and hegemomists' aggression and expansion policies and correctly pointed out that the real cause behind the superpowers' continuous intensification of the arms race is their intensified contention for world hegemony, and that the superpowers' massive armament poses a threat to world peace and security, and demanded the superpowers truly reduce arms. These accusations and just appeals hit the two superpowers where it hurts and laid bare their sham disarmament swindles. But the superpowers stubbornly rejected genuine nuclear and conventional weapons disarmament and have only pretended to be willing to disarm and show concern for the security of the various nations.

The Soviet's so-called new proposal on signing an international convention for strengthening the security of the nonnuclear nations is identical in both content and trickery to the Soviet Union's old sham disarmament schemes. Although the Soviet Union is very cunning in viciously playing old tricks, it cannot deceive others. As soon as the Soviet Union's so-called new proposal appeared, people were invariably reminded of the various past tricks played and traps set by the USSR concerning nuclear disarmament.

In the past, while pretending to be concerned about the peace and security of nations on the question of nuclear disarmament, Soviet social imperialism carried out various swindles such as preventing nuclear proliferation and banning nuclear tests so as to limit others while it had a free rein and to cover up the truth of its frantic arms expansion and war preparedness and its intensified development of nuclear forces. At the same time, the Soviet Union also used these tricks to handcuff the nonnuclear states or those nations whose nuclear technology is not as advanced, thus depriving the latter of their right to self-defense.

In the 1960's, the Soviet Union and the United States concocted a treaty partially banning nuclear tests and another treaty preventing nuclear proliferation. These two treaties handcuffed the nonnuclear nations. Even their right to peaceful utilization of atomic energy was limited, while the Soviet Union and the United States could go full steam ahead in nuclear expansion. The Soviet Union's nuclear expansion was so frantic that even the erstwhile Hitler could not match the Soviet Union's efforts.

In August 1963 a treaty partially banning nuclear tests was signed. According to statistics, from the end of World War II to the signing of this treaty the Soviet Union conducted 154 nuclear tests. Yet these statistics did not include any of the underground tests.

After the treaty was signed, the Soviet Union conducted more tests, far more than before the treaty was signed. From 1963 to 1977 the Soviet Union conducted 202 underground nuclear tests, making great headway in nuclear technology and improving its nuclear warheads. At the same time, it took advantage of the partial nuclear test ban treaty to stop other countries from conducting atmospheric tests, attempting to prevent their developing nuclear forces.

A review of the tricks previously played by the Soviet Union concerning nuclear disarmament will enable us to readily see what the Soviet Union's so-called new proposal at the 33d UN General Assembly on concluding an international pact guaranteeing the security of nonnuclear countries actually is. Under the pretext of safeguarding their security, this proposal is actually aimed at restricting small and medium-sized countries and depriving them of their ability to defend themselves. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union will be able to develop its nuclear strength to maintain its status as a nuclear overlord, so it can use its nuclear strength to threaten small and medium-sized countries into serving its drive for world domination.

The Soviet Union has a large number of nuclear weapons at its disposal. In 1963 the Soviet Union had only 90 ICBM's. In 1977 the number rose to 1,477. In 1963 the Soviet Union had 107 submarine-based guided missiles. The number increased to 909 in 1977. However, dissatisfied with these numbers, the Soviet Union is intensifying its manufacturing and testing of new nuclear weapons. A few hours after Gromyko's UN speech on 26 September, geological research institutes in Sweden and the Netherlands reported that the Soviet Union had conducted an underground nuclear test in an area west of the Barents Sea. The report said the magnitude of the quake caused by the explosion was equivalent to 5.8 on the Richter scale. This was the 12th underground test the Soviet Union had conducted this year in its development of new weapons. These nuclear tests are sufficient to puncture Soviet lies about guaranteeing the security of nonnuclear countries.

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Not satisfied with its stockpiles of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to increase them. It is precisely these stockpiles that threaten the security of nonnuclear countries. Yet, instead of promising unconditionally to forfeit the use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries, the Soviet Union demands that they give up their right to possess nuclear weapons for self-defense. To put it bluntly, this new Soviet proposal means that only the Soviet Union is allowed to have large numbers of nuclear weapons and that the nonnuclear countries must bow to it and listen to its manipulations. Otherwise, they face the danger of Soviet nuclear attacks. Isn't this out-and-out gangster logic, naked nuclear blackmail and a threat?

The best way to avoid nuclear war and guarantee security for all countries is to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy all nuclear weapons. If the Soviet Union really has the slightest concern for the security of nonnuclear countries and world peace, it should at least undertake the obligation to unconditionally forfeit the use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries. Since the Soviet Union refuses to do this, isn't this enough to prove that its new proposal is only a worthless fraud.

It should be pointed out further that this Soviet proposal was designed not only to cover up its nuclear arms expansion and maintain its nuclear superiority, but also to divert world attention so it can accelerate the expansion of its conventional forces, evade the world people's demand that it reduce these forces and cover up its threat to the people of all countries throughout the world.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union's proposal for concluding an international pact guaranteeing the security of nonnuclear countries deceives no one. As Gromyko hawked this proposal at the United Nations, some delegates shook their heads continuously as they listened to him. This clumsy Soviet performance will only help people to see more clearly Soviet social imperialism's hypocritical features in resorting to fake disarmament.

Facts have proven that in order to step up its expansion and aggression abroad, the Soviet Union will never weaken its war machine. At present, in their rivalry for world hegemony, the superpowers have stretched their hands out everywhere, aggravating world tension. All countries subject to aggression, intervention, control, subversion and bullying by the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--must ally themselves to form and broaden an international united front against hegemonism, step up their struggle to frustrate the superpowers' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace.

FURTHER AFP REPORTING ON USSR-SINKIANG BORDER DISPUTE

OW102200Y Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, Sinkiang, 11 Oct (AFP)--China and the Soviet Union still have some peaceful contacts along their border with postmen meeting almost daily.

Mr Lin Fu-jen, a senior Chinese official responsible for Sino-Soviet issues in the Sinkiang Autonomous Region, told a visiting group of foreign journalists that international postal services operated six times a week in the western Ining sector and three times a week in Tacheng (northwest) and Khashgar (southwest). All roads from Sinkiang to the Soviet Union are however closed.

The Sino-Soviet border dispute gained a new perspective when China revealed to this group that the Soviet Union had eaten away 2,800 square kilometres of Chinese territory between 1972 and last year. Inconclusive talks have dragged on for nine years since violent incidents in Sinkiang and Heilungkiang. Talk began in September 1969 with a meeting between the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and his Soviet colleague Aleksey Kosygin and have continued with a series of vice-foreign minister level sessions.

China has officially abandoned its claims on more than 500,000 square kms of territory settled last century by "treaties with the tzarist regime." But still in official dispute are 10,000 square kilometres in Sinkiang, including 9,000 Mr Lin said were already occupied by the Soviet Union, and 8,500 square kilometres in the Heilungkiang region.

There remains uncertainty about 20,000 square kms in Pamir, which has been occupied by the Soviet Union since 1894. Mr Lin did not refer to claims on this territory, taken from China by the tzarist regime, when he spoke to journalists last week. But the Chinese magazine HISTORIC STUDIES revived the claim last January.

A system of settling incidents through consultation was established in 1969 at Sinkiang, and doubtless also at the same time in Heilungkiang.

Mr Lin gave as examples of these incidents the straying over the border, by accident or otherwise, of men or livestock, and navigation or utilisation of the waters of Sinkiang rivers.

Military liaison posts function in the four sectors of Khashgar, Ining, Tacheng and Altai (north). He said: When an incident arises the interested party raises a flag visible to the other side who signals its agreement to meet by also raising a flag. Two hours later the heads of each post meet on a midway point, such as a bridge, and decide when and how to settle the question. In the case of serious incidents, the matter may be discussed by the commanders of the respective military districts or their deputies.

On the Heilungkiang border, where the Sino-Soviet confrontation is more tense, allowance is even made for emergency meetings at night with contact made from liaison posts by means of red light signals, Mr Lin added.

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE COMPANY RECEIVES PRC COAL MACHINERY ORDER

OW120320Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 12 Oct (KYODO)--Mitsui Miike Machinery Co. of Tokyo said Thursday that it has received an order for eight sets of coal-mining plant equipment, worth about yen 12 billion (dollar 63.2 million), from the China Machinery Import and Export Corporation.

The company said the equipment, including 49 road headers, would be delivered to a coal mine in the Shansi Province between March 1979 and January 1980. The deal will be settled in cash, it added.

Mitsui Miike said China is importing the equipment as part of a plan to double its annual coal output to 1 billion tons from the present 500 million tons in five years.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

LI CHIANG RECEIVED BY AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER FRASER

OW111754Y Peking NCNA in English 1745 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser received and had a friendly talk with Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang in the Parliament house this afternoon.

The Australian prime minister expressed his satisfaction over the development of Sino-Australian relations since his last visit to China in 1976. He said, "Our relations have always been good and productive." In the last two years, he noted, "a lot of things have happened in China. Particularly the expansion of foreign trade by China has aroused everybody's interests. I believe the trade between China and Australia will continue to increase. This is in the mutual benefits of both China and Australia." On the same afternoon, Minister Li Chiang was received separately by Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources Douglas Anthony, Minister for Industry and Commerce Phillip Lynch and Minister for Foreign Affairs Ian Sinclair.

Wu Fan-wu, charge d'affaires ad interim of Chinese Embassy in Australia, gave a reception for the minister's visit in the evening. Douglas Anthony and Phillip Lyncey attended the reception.

Minister Li Chiang and his party arrived in Canberra this morning after his visit to New Zealand.

PRC TO PARTICIPATE IN WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS IN JAKARTA

BK101111Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 10 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Oct (AFP)--China for the first time will send an official delegation to Indonesia to take part in next week's 8th World Forestry Congress to be held in Jakarta, chairman of the organizing committee Mr. Sujarwo said here today.

Speaking to newsmen after reporting to President Suharto on the preparation for the congress, the director general for forestry at the Agriculture Ministry said the Chinese delegation would be headed by a cabinet minister.

Mr Sujarwo could not give the name of the Chinese minister nor the size of his delegation.

The World Forestry Congress, to be participated in by some 2,000 delegates from 82 countries and 12 international bodies from Oct. 16-18, would be officially opened by President Suharto.

Vice President Adam Malik would deliver a keynote address before the congress participants.

The 12-day meeting would examine some 40 tons of working papers and cost about 1 billion rupiahs (\$2.4 million) to stage, Mr. Sujarwo said.

The Indonesian Government is going to issue a number of visas for the Chinese delegation in Hong Kong on Thursday [12 October], informed congress sources said here today.

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The sources said the Indonesian Government in accepting to host the congress in Jakarta had earlier agreed to allow the delegates from China to enter the country although the two countries have had no diplomatic relations since 1967.

The Chinese delegation, to be headed by a cabinet minister, is expected to arrive in Jakarta by Sunday [15 October] the latest.

PEKING REPORTS ON PLA UNIT STATIONED ON HSISHA ISLANDS

OW081908Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Report on PLA defending and building frontier regions: "Loyal Guards of the Five-Star Red Flag"]

[Excerpts] On any of the Hsisha Islands, the first thing one sees from a distance is always the five-star red flag flying on the island's highest point. Under the sun, the five-star red flag on top a five-storied building is all the more dazzlingly beautiful on the sandy and treeless Chungch'en Island. The solemn flag makes the compatriots engaged in production and work on this rich fishing ground feel proud. It makes foreign friends sailing these troubled waters feel safe. People hail the five-star red flag and, even more, its loyal guards.

The guard detachment on Chungchien Island, of a certain unit of the South Sea Fleet, is one such fighting collective. The guard detachment took up their post on Chungchien Island after our soldiers and civilians in the South China Sea region drove the south Vietnamese invaders out of the Yunglo Islands of the Hsisha Islands at one stroke.

Chungchien Island is the southernmost of the Hsisha Islands, more than 300 nautical miles from the Chinese mainland. The water is deep and choppy around the island, and there are many hidden reefs. The commanders and fighters of the guard detachment, who live on the island for long stretches, depend on shipments from the mainland for everything they need. Life is hard on the island.

HONG KONG PAPER COMMENTS ON CAMBODIAN FOOD SUPPLY

OW072013Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Hong Kong paper TA KUNG PAO yesterday carried a report written by its correspondent, who had visited the battlefield in the border area between Kampuchea and Vietnam, praising the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in resisting the foreign enemy, defending their sovereignty and building their country.

The report says: The Kampuchean army and people have not stopped their production in the border area, despite the rumbling of guns along the border area between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the invasion of a large number of Vietnamese troops against the eastern territory of Kampuchea. They transplanted new rice seedlings in the war-ravaged fields. Kampuchea has attained self-sufficiency in grains in the short span of two to three years after liberation. In 1977 everyone got 312 kilogrammes of rice on the average. In addition, the country had tens of thousands of tons of rice to export. Though the standard of living of the Kampuchean people is not high, everyone has enough food to eat and children are growing well and lovely. This forms a sharp contrast with Vietnam. Although the Mekong Delta is one of granaries in the world, millions of south Vietnamese people are suffering from hunger.

The report says, Kampuchea attaches much importance to agricultural production. Water conservancy projects have been built extensively. The Baray Reservoir near Siem Reap City is one of the projects the Kampuchean people are proud of. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 130 million cubic metres and can irrigate 2,000 hectares of land.

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Ditches and canals can be seen everywhere in central, eastern and southwestern Kampuchea. Although Kampuchea was hit this year by the biggest flood in the past 70 years and many areas were flooded, the losses were smaller than before.

In Phnom Penh and the area bordering on Vietnam, there are sheller, rice husking, pump building plants, wooden boat yards, textile mills, plywood, blanket and pharmaceutical factories. Most of them were rebuilt after the liberation of the country. The factories are now in good working order and production has increased year by year.

Referring to the domestic economic construction, many Kampuchean people said with indignation: Without the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will be able to concentrate their attention on national construction and develop with greater speed.

JAPANESE AMITY GROUP LEADER ON WORLD SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA

OW112104Y Peking NCNA in English 2023 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct (HSINHUA, --Chairman of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association Kozo Sasaki said that world public opinion supports the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression, Radio Democratic Kampuchea declared yesterday.

Speaking of his impressions of Kampuchea in an address made to the cadres of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea before his departure, Sasaki said, "Before leaving Japan, I thought Kampuchea must be in a turmoil, for the Vietnamese propaganda media spread the rumour that the Kampuchean people had risen in revolt. When I arrived here, however, I found things were completely contrary to the Vietnamese propaganda. I saw with my own eyes that the people are leading a peaceful life and work hard at workshops, on construction sites, in the countryside and in factories. The whole country is seething with activity."

He said, "As an independent country, Democratic Kampuchea has every right to defend her own independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the right to hold her destiny in her own hands. I consider the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionist aggression against Democratic Kampuchea intolerable. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have worked hand in glove in committing aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. Such aggressive acts of theirs are a component part of their expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia, Asia and the whole world. I am convinced that the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression is bound to win decisive victory."

On the situation in Southeast Asia, Sasaki said, "The Soviet hegemonists are carrying out expansion in an attempt to control the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Persia. As the first step in the strategy to realize its hegemonist ambitions, the Soviet Union has worked in league with Vietnam to commit aggression against Kampuchea. In my opinion, more and more people in the world have seen through the true features of the Soviet Union and Vietnam through the struggle of the Kampuchean people."

EUROPE

VICE PREMIER FANG I CONTINUES VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

Meets President Scheel

OW062010Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct (HSINHUA) --Walter Scheel, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, received Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I at the presidential office here today.

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Vice-Premier Fang I conveyed to President Scheel regards from Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of China.

In return, President Scheel asked Vice-Premier Fang I to convey his best wishes to the Chinese leaders.

President Scheel and Vice-Premier Fang I had a cordial and friendly conversation. They exchanged views on international questions of common interest and bilateral relations between China and the Federal Republic. President Scheel said: "We are very glad that our views on important political problems are near to each other. We may almost say that we have common aims, and this is a good foundation for the further development of the relations between the two countries."

He said: "We are noting sympathetically the efforts China is making for the maintenance of world peace." "These efforts are conducive to peace in the East. A strong China is a guarantee for world peace," he said.

He also said, "I am convinced that the visit by Vice-Premier Fang I will surely usher in a new stage in the cooperation between the two countries. It is very important for the FRG and China to cooperate with each other. We can supplement each other and learn from each other."

Present on the side of the Federal Republic of Germany were Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology, and Erwin Wickert, ambassador to China.

Present on the Chinese side were Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Wang Pen-tso, deputy director of the Department of West European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Chi Huai-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

Visits Nuclear Power Station

OW082020Y Peking NCNA in English 1946 GMT 8 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and his party visited the Unterweser nuclear power plant near Bremen and the Roemisch-Germanisch Museum in Cologne today.

While visiting the nuclear power plant, the Chinese guests were greeted with a warm speech in Chinese by Kelsch, chairman of the North-West German Power Plant Company, who had visited China. The vice-premier and his party were shown round the plant and given explanations in detail about the sophisticated installations and equipment. Fang I asked some technical questions about atomic energy. This nuclear power plant is one of the biggest in the world with a capacity of 1.3 million kilowatts which are generated by one turbine-generator set that is unique in the world.

There are altogether thirty-two nuclear power plants in the Federal Republic of Germany with a total capacity of thirty-six million kilowatts which accounts for about four percent of the total capacity of electricity in the country. While visiting the Roemisch-Germanisch Museum, Vice-Premier Fang I and his party were shown round the building and exhibits and given an interesting account of the history, culture and art of Cologne City which was built more than two thousand years ago in the age of the Roman Empire. Ernst Albrecht, minister-president of Lower Saxony, gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting Chinese vice-premier and his party.

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Vice-Premier Fang I and his party yesterday entered a simulated capsule of a space-ship and listened in high spirits to FRG experts' explanations when they visited the Research and Experimental Institute for Aeronautics and Astronautics where they were warmly welcomed. They also visited a workshop of powder metallurgy of the institute. Vice-Premier Fang I presented a model of China's first artificial satellite to the institute as a gift from the Chinese people.

Ku Tso-hsin, vice-chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other members of Fang I's party paid a visit to the Mathematics and Data Processing Company which is making spare parts of electronic computers ordered by China.

Visits Marx Memorial

OW090249Y Peking NCNA in English 0238 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 8 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I and his party today visited the Memorial Hall of Karl Marx in Trier.

The Chinese visitors were shown round the building and given an account of the works, photos and other materials which reflect the life of the great proletarian revolutionary teacher. They listened attentively and showed deep interest in the exhibits.

The memorial hall keeps many precious exhibits, including Marx's photo taken in 1861, a copy of the first edition of "The Capital," which is one of the only five copies now found in the world, and a copy of the first Chinese edition of the "The Communist Manifesto," translated by Cheng Wang-tao and published in 1920.

Vice-Premier Fang I wrote in the visitor's book: "The glorious name of Karl Marx will live forever."

After the visit, the Chinese vice-premier and his party were given a luncheon in their honour by Heinrich Holkenbrink, state minister of economics and traffic of Rhineland-Pfalz.

Later, the Chinese guests went to Bingen, a noted grape-wine city, and had a bird's eye view from the helicopters of the picturesque landscape strewn with vineyards. At the helicopter airport, a traditional welcoming ceremony was held to greet the Chinese guest. Vice-Premier Fang I was presented with a cupful of newly brewed wine. He sipped the wine and thanked the grape grower wine-queen for the hospitality he had enjoyed.

The Chinese guests left Bingen to cruise down the Rhine River on a sight-seeing tour to Koblenz. Later on, they attended the opera "Free Shooter" in Bonn.

FRG, PRC GOVERNMENTS SIGN SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

OW092059Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--An agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the governments of People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here today.

The agreement was signed on the Chinese side by Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, and Chao Tung-wan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and on the FRG side by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister, and Volker Hauff, minister of research and technology.

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Vice-Premier Fang I and Vice-Chancellor Genscher spoke at the signing ceremony. Genscher said that the Government of the FRG expresses welcome to the signing of the agreement and holds that it is a good sign of the development of the relations between the two countries. The good relations not only exist between the two countries but also exist between China and the West European community.

Fang I said: "I am glad to sign the agreement on cooperation in science and technology between our two countries, when I am now visiting your country. The signing of this agreement is conducive to the development of relations in many fields, and I wish incessant progress in the cooperation in science and technology between our two countries."

Science Talks Minutes Signed

OW092100Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--Minutes of talks on the implementation of the agreement on cooperation in science and technology between China and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here today.

It was signed by Fang I, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Volker Hauff, FRG minister of research and technology.

The two sides unanimously agreed, under the minutes of talks, to carry out the agreement in eleven fields: energy resource research and technology, raw material research and technology, aeronautical and space research and technology, physics technology, production technology, applied mathematics and message technology, agriculture research, medicine and health protection, environment protection research and other environment questions, ocean research and technology, fundamental research of physics and chemistry.

FANG I HOLDS TALKS WITH VICE CHANCELLOR GENSCHER

OW092001Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--Fang I, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, held talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, in a friendly atmosphere here today.

They exchanged views on international problems of common concern and relations between the two countries.

Present on the FRG side were Meyer-Landrut and Lautdenschlager, ministerial directors of the Foreign Ministry, and on the Chinese side were Wang Pen-tso, deputy director of the Department of the West European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Chi Huai-yuen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Earlier today, the Chinese vice-premier held talks with Braun, president of the Conference of Culture Ministers of the Federal Republic.

Hosts Reception

OW100219Y Peking NCNA in English 0109 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I held a reception at the Chinese Embassy here today. Volker Hauff, FRG minister of research and technology, and Otto Graf Lambsdorff, FRG minister of economics, attended the reception.

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Present also at the reception were: Annemarie Renger, vice-president of the Bundestag; Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Bundestag; Heinz-Oskar Vetter, chairman of the Federation of German Trade Union; Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce; and Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Supervisory Board of Friedrich Krupp Ag.

Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Chi Huai-yuen was also present.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With CDU, CSU Presidents

OW111800Y Peking NCNA in English 1753 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I held friendly talks with Helmut Kohl, president of the Christian Democratic Union, here on October fifth, and with Franz-Josef Strauss, president of the Christian Social Union, in Munich today.

VICE MINISTERS MEET VISITING FRG PRESS DELEGATION

OW100210Y Peking NCNA in English 1635 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Yun-Sheng had separate meetings with a visiting press delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany this afternoon. They had a friendly conversation with the visitors and answered their questions.

The delegation is led by Dr. Georg Negwer, director of the Overseas Relations Department of the Press and Information Office of the FRG. They arrived yesterday at the invitation of the press circles in Peking.

Meet With Teng

OW101330Y Peking NCNA in English 1312 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today met the visiting press delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany, led by Dr. Georg Negwer, director of the Overseas Relations Department of the Press and Information Office of the FRG.

The Chinese vice premier expressed warm welcome to the press friends from West Germany and answered their questions.

FRG Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert was present.

Members of the delegation attending the meeting were Dr. Karl-Heinz Brinkmann, Dr. Fritz Ulrich Fack, Dr. Oskar Fehrenbach, Hans Dieter Jaene, Dr. Jurgen Kellermeier, Ralf Lehmann, Hans Schmitz, Dieter Schroder, Dr. Theo Sommer and Bernhard Wordehoff.

Present on the occasion were Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY; Kuo Wei, its secretary general; Li Pu, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration and Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Feted by Peking Press

OW101648Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Peking press circles gave a banquet this evening in honour of the visiting press delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Dr. Georg Negwer, director of the Overseas Relations Department of the Press and Information Office of the FRG.

Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, presided over the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. Guests and hosts drank many toasts to the continued friendship between the journalists of the two countries.

Among the guests were FRG Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert, his wife and West German correspondents in Peking.

Present were leading members of Peking press organizations and Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

PRC FINANCE MINISTER, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW090809Y Peking NCNA in English 0729 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (HSINHUA)--The Chinese economic and financial study mission led by Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu left here for home this evening.

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Paul Niculescu saw the mission off at the airport.

While in Romania, the Chinese mission had discussions with various departments of the Finance Ministry, banks and financial enterprises and toured plants in Bucharest. It also visited Piatra Neamt, Brasov and Sibiu counties.

Paul Niculescu held talks with the Chinese mission leader, Chang Ching-fu, on the further promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries and the exchange of visits between the Romanian and Chinese finance ministries. He gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese mission. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan also gave a banquet for the visit of the Chinese mission to Romania.

ROMANIA'S ERA SOCIALISTA DELEGATION RECEIVED BY WANG TUNG-HSING

OW081515Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Oct (HSINHUA)--Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this afternoon met the delegation of the Romanian journal ERA SOCIALISTA led by Stefan Voicu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and editor-in-chief of ERA SOCIALISTA. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Comrade Ulanfu dined the Romanian comrades.

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Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu was present on the occasion. Also present were Chu Mu-chih, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Hsiung Fu, editor-in-chief of the journal RED FLAG.

Meets With Hua

OW101325Y Peking NCNA in English 1304 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, this afternoon met the Romanian party workers group and the delegation of the Romanian journal ERA SOCIALISTA which are now visiting this country.

The Romanian comrades attending the meeting were Stefan Mocota, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly and first secretary of the RCP Cluj County Committee; and Stefan Voicu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and editor-in-chief of ERA SOCIALISTA; and other members of the two delegations.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a photograph taken with the Romanian comrades, and had a cordial conversation with them. Comrade Stefan Mocota conveyed to Chairman Hua the cordial greetings from General Secretary Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manescu, and Chairman Hua asked the Romanian comrades to convey his warm regards to the Romanian leaders.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu was present.

Among the Chinese comrades present were Hu Yao-pang, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee; Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Tseng Chih, deputy head of the Organization Department; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; and Hsiung Fu and Liu Tsung-cho, editor-in-chief and deputy editor-in-chief of the Chinese journal RED FLAG.

Departure 10 October

OW101642Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Romanian journal ERA SOCIALISTA left here for home by air this evening.

It was seen off at the airport by Hsiung Fu, editor-in-chief of the journal RED FLAG, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

VICE PREMIER KU MU RECEIVES SWISS DELEGATION 6 OCTOBER

OW061853Y Peking NCNA in English 1538 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ku Mu met with 22 friends on a touring group of the European Union in Switzerland led by Pier Felice Barchi here this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu extended the Swiss friends warm welcome on their first visit to China. He then answered one by one the wide-ranging questions of common interest they posed for him.

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Swiss Ambassador to China Werner Sigg was present.

Leading member of the China International Travel Service Wan Fu was also present.

UK PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA

OW120152Y Peking NCNA in English 0140 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] London, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--British Prime Minister James Callaghan received Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at No 10 Downing Street this afternoon.

Callaghan and Huang Hua had a frank and sincere conversation during their meeting. Callaghan expressed satisfaction with the development of Anglo-Chinese relations in the past few years and also the desire to intensify these friendly relations in various fields.

Chinese Assistance Minister of Foreign Affairs Sung Chih-kuang and Chinese Ambassador to Britain Ko Hua were present on the occasion.

Also present were British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs David Owen and British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock.

Earlier in the morning, the Chinese foreign minister held talks with the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

Huang Hua made separate calls this afternoon on Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer, and Eric Varley, secretary of state for industry.

On behalf of the British Government, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, gave a reception here this evening in honour of Huang Hua and his wife.

Among those present at the reception were Denis Healey; Frederick Mulley, secretary of state for defense; Judith Hart, minister for overseas development, and members of both houses.

FINANCE MINISTER GIVES BANQUET FOR NORWEGIAN COUNTERPART

OW111810Y Peking NCNA in English 1611 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Per Kleppe, minister of finance of Norway, his wife and their party.

In his toast, Minister Chang Ching-fu said that relations between China and Norway were friendly and that the development of friendly relations between the two countries in the current situation conformed with the immediate interests as well as the long-range interests of the two peoples. He said that he was very happy to meet the Norwegian minister and exchange experience with him in the financial and economic work of the two countries.

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Minister Per Kleppe said that the relations between China and Norway had always been good and in steady development. "But we should never rest on what has been attained, but try to do better not least in the economic field," he noted. He expressed the hope that the talks between the representatives of the Norwegian firms accompanying him on this trip and their Chinese counterparts would turn out to be successful and contribute to strengthening the relations between the two countries.

Norwegian Ambassador to China Torleiv Anda and his wife were among the guests. Also present were Vice-Minister of Finance Lu Pei-chien and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng.

The Norwegian guests arrived here this morning on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Finance. This afternoon, Minister Chang Ching-fu and Minister Per Kleppe had talks on the further development of friendly relations and cooperation.

NPC'S TAN CHEN-LIN MEETS NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

OW111812Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Per Hysing Dahl, chairman of the Defence Committee of the Norwegian parliament, and Lars Roar Langslet, chairman of the parliament's Educational and Cultural Committee, here this afternoon.

In an atmosphere of friendship, both sides looked ahead to the prospects of friendly contacts between China and European countries. Chairman Per Hysing Dahl said that mutual visits were highly important and beneficial to mutual exchanges in the trade, economy and culture. Vice-chairman Tan Chen-lin stated that China stood for full equality among countries, big or small. Various countries had their own characteristics and strong points, he noted. "We will learn from European countries, big and small, including Norway." He cited Norway's fisheries as an example.

Present at the meeting was Ko Po-nien, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. This morning, Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met the Norwegian guests.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO CONTINUES VISIT TO GUINEA

OW112226Y Peking NCNA in English 2154 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Conakry, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife, accompanied by Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui and his wife, visited Kindia, a famous city of Guinea, today where they were warmly welcomed by the local people.

Kindia, 137 kilometres away from here, is a centre of agriculture and livestock breeding. The respected late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai visited this city 14 years ago. Today tens of thousands of Guinean people held a grand rally to welcome Vice-Premier Keng Piao at Independence Square, where they had rallied to welcome Premier Chou. When the motorcade of the Chinese guests arrived, the welcoming crowd played traditional African musical instruments and danced to welcome them. Vice-Premier Keng Piao and Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui walked around at the square to meet the welcomers when cheers of friendship between China and Guinea echoed on the square.

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In the company of Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui the Chinese vice-premier laid a wreath before the martyr monument at the centre of the square. The band played welcoming music at the beginning of the ceremony. Then two girls presented the vice-premier with a bouquet and traditional gifts.

In his welcome speech at the ceremony, Ansoumana Conde, governor of the Kindia administrative region, said that the visit of Vice-Premier Keng Piao "embodies the fraternal sentiments between our two peoples, two parties and two governments and particularly, between the leaders of our two countries, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Ahmed Sekou Toure."

He said: "The projects constructed with China's aid have eloquently proved the sincere cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Guinea." "I, on behalf of the fighters of this administrative region reaffirm our unshakable will to maintain and consolidate the solidarity between our two peoples under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Ahmed Sekou Toure," he added.

In his speech at the ceremony, Keng Piao said: "Since independence, the Guinean people led by President Sekou Toure have heroically defended the independence and sovereignty of their country and foiled many subversive plots designed by imperialism and other external forces. Particularly in 1970, the Guinean Army and people, under the personal command of President Sekou Toure, crushed the invasion of colonialist mercenaries, dealing a heavy blow to imperialists and colonialists." "The Guinean Government and people have also achieved gratifying successes in developing their national economy and culture as a result of their unrelenting efforts," he added.

He pointed out that the friendly cooperation between China and Guinea "conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples. It is a contribution to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Guinean people and between the Asian and African people, and is conducive to world peace."

After the rally, the Guinean prime minister and his wife took lunch together with Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife. Keng Piao and his party visited today the Foulaya national institute for agricultural research and a pineapple plantation of the Daboya national agricultural enterprise. They were accorded a warm welcome by the people everywhere they went.

DANIEL ARAP MOI ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT OF KENYA

OW111325Z Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Oct (HSINHUA)--Daniel Arap Moi has been elected president of the Republic of Kenya.

Norman Montgomery, supervisor of the elections, announcing the result of the elections this morning, said that since Moi was the only candidate of the ruling Kenyan African National Union (KANU), he declared him elected as president of the Republic of Kenya. According to the Kenyan Constitution, the president of the ruling party is the president of the republic.

On October 6, KANU held a special delegates conference, at which Daniel Arap Moi was unanimously elected as president of the party and nominated as KANU candidate for the republic presidential elections. After the death of the late President Jomo Kenyatta, Daniel Arap Moi was the acting president of the republic.

The President's office announced that a swearing-in ceremony to install Moi as president of the republic would be held in Uhuru Park in Nairobi on October 14.

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PRC WOMEN'S GROUP OFFICIAL MEETS WITH IRAQI DELEGATION

OWO61840Y Peking NCNA in English 1540 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--Kang Ke-ching, chairman of the National Women's Federation of China, met with Manal Yonis al-Ousi, member of the delegation of the Union of the Iraqi Friendship Association With Peoples and chairman of the Iraqi Women's Federation, here this afternoon.

Hosts and guests had discussions on the development of the friendly relations between the women of the two countries and on current issues in the international women's movement. Manal Yonis al-Ousi said that the fact that the Chinese National Women's Federation had resumed activities would have a great impact on women's movement both in Iraq and China, and the world over as well. Kang Ke-ching said that the Chinese women would strive to develop friendly intercourse and strengthen unity and cooperation with women of all countries, particularly women in the Third World countries.

Huang Kan-ying, vice-chairman of the Chinese National Women's Federation, and Mrs 'Isa, wife of the Iraqi ambassador to China, were present on the occasion.

Iraqi Envoy Hosts Banquet

OWO61841Y Peking NCNA in English 1721 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Oct (HSINHUA)--'Isa Salman Hamid, Iraqi ambassador to China, and Mrs. 'Isa gave a banquet in the embassy here this evening for the delegation of the Union of the Iraqi Friendship Association With Peoples led by Abd al-Fattah Mohammad Amin on the occasion of its visit to China. Among the guests were Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; and Huang Kan-ying, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation.

The Iraqi ambassador proposed a toast at the banquet on behalf of delegation leader Amin. He said that during its stay in China, the delegation was warmly received by the Chinese people. "The meeting and conversation between the delegation and Chinese leaders are friendly and fruitful. This shows the enhancement of the friendly relations between Iraq and China," he stressed. In reply, Wang Ping-nan warmly congratulated the delegation on its successful visit to China. He requested the delegation to bring the Chinese people's friendship to the Iraqi people.

The delegation will soon leave here for home.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PEOPLE'S DAILY RAPS CASTRO FOR CUBAN ROLE IN AFRICA

HKO61210Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 2 Oct 78 p 6 HK

[Random notes on international affairs by Fang Hsuan [2455 5503]: "Whose 'Needs' Are They?"]

[Text] "I have not forgotten Latin America....But, in the present situation, Africa needs us more." Thus bragged Castro to a Latin American reporter recently.

"Have not forgotten Latin America" explains that, despite repeated setbacks, this Havana leader, in his appointed role of hero "ready to take on the whole world," has not lost any of his expansionist designs on Latin America. This statement is at least a confession of his true intention. As regards "Africa needs us more," it is not only extremely arrogant but also most preposterous.

The African Continent, with a population of about 400 million people living in more than 40 countries, occupies one-fifth of the world's land surface. But, apart from a handful of people, who actually "needs" Cuba to act as their "savior?"

The leaders of many African nations long ago declared: "Africa belongs to the African people," "all foreign troops must be removed from African soil," and "no one has reason to believe that Castro actually plays the role of a protector in Africa."

The leader of Havana has sent tens of thousands of mercenaries on full-scale burning, killing and looting operations in Africa like the expeditionary forces of old European colonialism. After committing all these atrocities, they have hung on without giving any sign of leaving. Instead, in the name of Africa, they have advertised that Africa "needs" them and their bloodstained sword in Africa to play the role of military police. Such bullshit and lies are indeed shocking.

Actually, not only do the African people not "need" Cuba, but the people of Cuba themselves also definitely do not feel the "need" to send troops to Africa. According to information received, the Jose Marti Airport in Havana is filled with Cuban soldiers taking off for Africa. Conscripted Cuban youths are alive when they leave, but many return dead. Countless young Cubans "turn pale at the mention of Africa." At the mention of going to Africa to die, they become heavyhearted and tense and worry all day long about their uncertain fate. A Cuban mother tearfully poured out her grievance: "Now it is very difficult to carry on. My two boys have been sent outside the country and there is no one to look after me. The electricity supply has been cut off and there is neither food nor water. Life is indeed difficult!"

Remember that October 25 years ago? It was none other than Fidel Castro himself who, in his defense of "history will pronounce me innocent," made before the court of dictator Batista, accused the Cuban reactionary ruler of the crime of murdering the people. He said: The Cuban "mother weeping before the despicable, bullying face of her son's murderer can express more eloquently than any words the moral shame suffered by our motherland." However, today Castro himself has become the criminal of history, causing millions of Cuban mothers the senseless loss of their sons. This is indeed an irony of history.

If "need" really must be discussed, then this is neither the "need" of Africa nor Cuba but the "need" of another party, the "need" of the Soviet Union.

As everyone knows, the formidable military machine of today's Cuba is wholly dependent on the support of Soviet "military aid" and "economic aid." The role played by Cuba in Africa is only that of a Soviet hatchetman serving the aggression and expansion of the new tsars in Moscow. Didn't the Cuban leader say long ago that the "history of the development of their military strength is the history of their cooperation with Soviet military strength?"

It is obvious that Cuba sends troops to Africa because of Soviet "needs" but they euphemistically describe this as, Africa "needs" them. The reason Castro made this shameless lie is also to a very great extent due to the "needs" of Moscow.

LEADERSHIP ATTENDS TU CONGRESS OPENING; WU TE PRESENT

OW112350Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct--China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress opened ceremoniously at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 11 October. This congress is a mobilization and oath-taking rally of the working class of the whole country to strive to build China into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing attended the opening session. When they mounted the rostrum, they were greeted with prolonged thunderous applause by the representatives of workers and staff members of all nationalities from all fronts throughout the country.

Also present at the opening session were other party and state leaders Sung Ching-ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en; vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang and Jung I-jen; and president of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua.

[Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 11 October carries a similar report but adds the following to those attending the opening ceremony: Also invited to the congress were "Hu Yao-pang, director of the CCP Central Committee's Organizational Department; Chang Ping-hua, director of the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department," and unidentified responsible persons of other departments.]

On the afternoon of 11 October, the Great Hall of the People was aglow with colored lights. Huge portraits of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua were hung in the center of the rostrum. At 1600 the congress was officially opened. The band played the PRC national anthem. Ni Chih-fu, Chu Hsueh-fan, Li Hsieh-po, Ma Chun-ku and Kang Yung-ho performed the duties of executive chairmen.

Li Hsieh-po first read inscriptions written for the congress by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman [of the NPC National Committee] Yeh Chien-ying. Chairman Hua's inscription reads: "The Chinese working class has high aspirations, ability, confidence and determination, determined to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country within this century." Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's inscription reads: "Working class of the whole country, mobilize, unite and strive to build a powerful and modern socialist country at an early date." Li Hsieh-po said that the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh are a great call to the Chinese working class. We must translate the call into concrete actions and heroically strive for building a powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

Ma Chun-ku delivered the opening speech. He first of all proposed that all stand in silent tribute to the memory of Chairman Mao, the great leader and teacher of the working class and people of all nationalities of our country, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu, the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries who made outstanding contributions to the revolutionary cause of our country before they died, and the revolutionary martyrs who made important contributions to the workers movement. He announced that the main task of the congress is to discuss the work report put forward by the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, sum up experience of the workers movement, discuss and set the tasks of the workers movement and the basic policies of trade union work in the new period, revise the constitution of Chinese Trade Unions and elect the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Amid warm applause, Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, on behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, extended warm congratulations to the congress and cordial regards to all the comrade delegates at the congress and all the comrade workers and staff now fighting on various fronts. He said: The accomplishment of the four modernizations is a great revolution in which the country's economic and technological backwardness will be radically changed and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated. Since this revolution is aimed at greatly changing the present backward forces of production, it must in many ways change the relations of production, the superstructure and the forms of management in industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as their state administration so that they meet the needs of a large-scale modern economy. The party Central Committee believes that the workers of the whole country will surely play a selfless, model and vanguard role in these transformations, and the trade union organizations will energetically help the enterprises bring about these transformations through deep-going agitational and organizational work among the masses and make new and significant contributions to the cause of revolution and construction.

Vice Chairman Teng said: The trade unions should educate all members to take an active part in managing enterprises. To achieve the four modernizations, all enterprises without exception should have democratic management and this should be combined with centralized leadership.

Vice Chairman Teng also called on the trade unions to work hard to protect the welfare of workers. He said: Trade union organizations should urge and assist the authorities of enterprises and localities to do everything possible to improve the working and living conditions of workers, their canteens and hygiene, and at the same time encourage mutual aid of various forms among the workers.

He emphatically pointed out: Trade Unions must have close ties with the workers, make them feel that the unions are indeed their own organizations and trustworthy, which speak up on their behalf and work in their interest, and under no circumstances lie to them or act like overlords fed on the workers' membership dues or work for the benefit of only a few people. If the trade unions act along these lines, they will have high prestige among the workers and be able to make important contributions to the four modernizations.

Vice Chairman Teng's speech was again and again punctuated with warm cheers.

Extending congratulations to the congress on behalf of peasants, women, youth, PLA members, scientists and technicians were, respectively, Chia Cheng-jiang, member of the committee of the Tachai brigade party branch; Lo Chiung, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation; Han Ying, chairman of the preparatory committee for the 10th National CYL Congress; Hsu Li-ching, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; and Pei Li-sheng, vice chairman of the All-China Scientific and Technological Association. They highly appraised the immortal contributions made by the working class in the struggle of the proletariat to seize and consolidate political power and in our country's socialist revolution and construction. They sincerely hope that workers and staff members of all nationalities working on various fronts will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, act according to Chairman Hua's instructions "study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again" and "more emancipation of the mind, greater daring, more resourcefulness and bigger strides forward," and strive to quickly carry out the general task for the new period.

Because of the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the All-China Federation of Trade Unions had been forced to stop its activities for 11 years. The convocation of this congress is a result of the victory won in smashing the "gang of four."

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Among the 1,967 delegates of 30 nationalities to the congress are workers and staff members who have made remarkable achievements in industry, communications, capital construction, agriculture, forestry, finance and trade, culture and education, science and technology, public health and sports. Among them are model workers who have emerged since the revolutionary war years and the founding of the PRC, veteran comrades who began to devote themselves to the workers movement during the great revolution and the revolutionary war years, outstanding fighters who came to the fore during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and worker representatives from Taiwan and of returned Overseas Chinese. The oldest is 81 years old, and the youngest is 20. Attending the congress on invitation were representatives of workers' families from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as from the Taching oilfield.

Before the opening of the congress, the delegates paid respects to Chairman Mao's remains and visited an exhibition of mementos of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

Congress Presidium Namelist

OW112255Y Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Namelist of the Presidium of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress]

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct--The namelist of the Presidium of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress: (171 names)

Ni Chih-fu

(The following names by stroke order)

Ma Chi, Ma Liu-hai, Ma Chun-ku, Ma Heng-chang, Ma Chuan-yuan, Wang Chun (f), Wang Chiung, Wang Shui-chiang, Wang Shung-chin, Wang Lin-ho, Wang Chih-chieh, Wang Ming-te, Wang Lien-fang (f), Wang Chia-yang, Wang Chia-chung, Wang Chung-lun, Wang Chao-chu, Wei Chiu-mei (f), Mao Chi-hua, Mao Hsin-hsien (f), Wu En, Yin Tsai-te, Pa Te-erh, Shih Ching, Tien Feng-wu, Chiu Chin, Pai Ming, Pai Hsin-tsai, Pao Hsi (f), Ni Ya-tzu, Pai Hsi-erh, Ta Chieh, Hsing Fang-chun, Chu Wen-hao, Chu Tzu-tung, Chu Hsueh-fan, Chu Chun-ho, Liu Yin, Liu Li-pin, Liu Yu-o (f), Liu Chien-chang, Liu Tzung-ling, Liu Ken-ming, Chi Ping, Chi Ting-han, Chiang Shui-sheng, Hsu Ming (f), Su Li, Su Kuang-ming, Tu Yen-ching, Li Jui, Li Chuan-chiang, Li Fan-ching, Li Feng-en, Li Shih-chun, Li Tai-keng, Li Hua-feng, Li Ke-chun, Li Lien-hsing, Li Lin-chuan;

Li Ming-yuan, Li Kuo-tsai, Li Kuei-sheng, Li Tsu-ken, Li Lin-chuang, Li Tang-ehi, Li Hai-feng (f), Li Chieh-po, Li Po-kuei, Li Jui-huan, Yang Chih-yu, Yang Chen-han, Wu Yuan-feng, Tsen Kuo-jung, Ti Tzu-tsai, Wang Ta-cheng, Sung Kan-fu, Sung Chen-yuan, Ku Hsiao-po, Chu Mao-chang, Chang Yen, Chang Tun, Chang Chi, Chang Wen-chun, Chang Yung-li, Chang Pai-fa, Chang Chao-mei, Chang Ping-kuei, Chang Chin-pao (f), Chang Chin-chu, Chang Shao-hua, Chang Hsiu-chu, Chang Hsu-ying (f), Chang Wei-cheng, Lu Yuan-chiu, Chen Yu, Chen Yun-hsien (f), Chen Ching-chuan, Chen Fu-han, Shao Ching-wa, Lin Chung-fu, Lin Te-chung, Hsu Pao-hua, Ou-yang Heng-kuei, Lo Chiung (f), Chin Chih-fu, Chou Lin, Chou Chih, Chou Chuan-tien;

Chou Kuo-chiang, Cheng Kan, Cheng Shou-i (f), Cheng Ching-hua, Shan Shu, Chao Tung-wan, Chao Kuo-chiang, Chao Hsueh-chuan, Chao Ching-chun, Hao Chao-wen, Hao Chien-hsiu (f), Hu Chang-hai, Hu Liang-tsai, Yao Hsin-ken, Chin Chi-wen, Ao Jung-hua (f), Yuan Ching-yao, Su Shu-pin, Chia Kuang-te, Ku Ta-chun, Ku Ling-chang, Hu Hsiao-ping, Hsu Wan-chen (f), Kuo Ying-fu;

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I-hsi-ta-wa, Chi Yu-cheng, Huang Chung, Huang Kai, Huang Nai-hui, Huang Kai-yun, Huang Min-wei, Mei Shou-chun, Tsao Chih-chieh, Tsao Fu-chun, Sheng Wan (f), Tsui Kuei-chih (f), Fu Ya-wu, Kang Yung-ho, Chang Chih, Chang Jain-ying (f), Yen Chao, Liang Kuang, Liang Sen, Liang Chao, Peng Kuang-wei, Peng Ssu-ming, Chiang Yun-ching, Chiang Pao-ti (f), Han Hsi-ya, Han Jung-hua, Fu Ching-hsin, Tseng Sheng, Chen Jung-tien, Chai Wen-huan, Fan Te-ling, Yen Su-ling (f), Pan Kai-wen, Hsueh Jen-tzung, Hsueh Kuo-pang, Hsueh Chin-ta and Tai Jen-li.

Chen Yu, secretary general of the congress

Ma Chun-ku Speech

OW120436Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Opening speech by Ma Chun-ku, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, at China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress on 11 October 1978]

[Text] Peking, 11 Oct--Dear delegates and comrades: In the excellent situation in which the workers and other people throughout the country are victoriously marching forward and carrying out the general task for the new period, China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress has now successfully opened with the kind attention and under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. The convening of this congress is a major event in the history of China's workers movement. It is of historic, far-reaching significance for the development of the workers movement in our country.

As this congress is being held, we deeply cherish the memory of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the founder of our party, army and People's Republic, and of his close comrades in arms, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Chu Te of the NPC Standing Committee.

I propose that we all rise in silent tribute:

To the memory of Chairman Mao, the great leader and teacher of the working class and the people of all nationalities in our country;

To the memory of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu of the NPC Standing Committee; and

To the memory of other late proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who rendered outstanding service to our country's revolutionary cause and of martyrs who made important contributions to the workers movement.

Delegates and comrades, our trade unions were founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself. The workers movement in our country has victoriously developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology for our workers movement, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our lifeblood and Chairman Mao's banner is our brilliant banner of unity and victory. We must forever hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, advance courageously along the revolutionary road opened by Chairman Mao.

The convening of this congress is a result of the victory won in smashing the "gang of four," the antiparty clique of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. It is a big happy event which the workers and trade union workers have long awaited. It is something we have not achieved easily.

Owing to the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the All-China Federation of Trade Unions was forced to suspend its activities for 11 years. Thanks to the smashing of the "gang of four" by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we have been able to joyously assemble at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are paying close attention to the workers' movement and the work of the trade unions. At the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua issued explicit instructions on the consolidation and building of trade union organizations and on bringing their role into play. The party Central Committee directly led the preparatory work for this congress. On the eve of the opening of the congress, wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Chairman Yeh of the NPC Standing Committee wrote in their own handwriting inscriptions for the congress. Despite the heavy pressure of their work, Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh, Teng, Li and Wang and other leading party and state comrades today have personally attended our congress. Vice Chairman Teng will make a speech on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. This represents the greatest concern and encouragement of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for the working class and the work of the trade unions in our country. On behalf of the congress, I extend my highest respect to wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Also attending the congress today are representatives from the various departments of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the PLA, democratic parties and mass organizations who have given warm support and assistance to the work of the trade unions. We thank them from the bottom of our hearts.

This congress has opened as the socialist revolution and construction in our country has entered a new period and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading the people throughout the country to embark on a new Long March toward building our country into a great, powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century. To build our country into a powerful socialist state with four modernizations is the behest of our great leader Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the long-cherished ideal of the people throughout the country and a great historic mission of the Chinese working class.

In the past 5 decades and more, our working class, under the leadership of the CCP, has always stood in the vanguard of the struggles during the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and construction and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It has united and led the people throughout the country in waging heroic struggles, thus making great historic contributions. It is worthy of being called the leading revolutionary class. Taking a militant stance as the main force and with high morale and strong fighting will, the working class has embarked on the new Long March and is determined to make fresh contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period. This congress is a mobilization oath-taking meeting to successfully undertake the new Long March.

This is the biggest congress, attended by the largest number of delegates in the history of our country's workers' movement. Attending the congress are nearly 2,000 delegates of 30 nationalities. The oldest of them is 81 years of age and the youngest is 20. Among them are outstanding representatives from the Taching oilfield, a red banner raised by Chairman Mao himself, and representatives of workers and staff who have made remarkable achievements in industry, communications, capital construction, agriculture, forestry, finance and trade, culture and education, science and technology, public health and sports. Also among them are veteran model workers who have emerged since the revolutionary war years and the founding of the PRC, new outstanding fighters who came to the fore during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, veteran comrades who began to devote themselves to the workers' movement during the great revolution and the revolutionary war years, new comrades who have taken their posts in the workers' movement after waging a heroic and unyielding struggle against the "gang of four," worker representatives of Taiwan origin

and worker representatives of returned Overseas Chinese, including worker representatives of Overseas Chinese who were persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities and recently returned to the country. I extend my cordial regards to them. Attending the congress at invitation are representatives of workers families from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as from the Taching oilfield.

This is a congress for the unity of the working class throughout the country, a congress to sum up and exchange experiences.

In the more than 20 years since China's Eighth National Trade Union Congress, Liu Shao-chi, particularly Lin Biao and the "gang of four," opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continuously interfered with and sabotaged the workers movement and the work of trade unions. After usurping a portion of leadership over the workers movement, the "gang of four" tried by hook or by crook to alter the political orientation of the workers movement, tampered with the line for the workers movement, sabotaged the fine tradition and work style in the work of trade unions and plotted to turn the trade unions into tools for their usurpation of party and state power.

We must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and completely eliminate their pernicious influence. We must make great efforts to consolidate and build the trade unions well so that they will be able to take on a new look, take part in new struggles and make ever greater achievements. This is a congress aimed at eliminating chaos, restoring order and reviving and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions of the Chinese workers movement and in the work of trade unions.

This congress's major tasks are to discuss the work report submitted by the Eighth Executive Committee, sum up experiences gained in the workers movement, define the tasks of the workers movement during the new period and the fundamental principles for trade union work, revise the Chinese Trade Union Constitution and elect the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Hailing from the forefront of revolution and construction, all our delegates are very aware of actual conditions. Particularly because they were tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have heightened their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and have increased their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Representing broad social strata, they have brought with them the suggestions and demands of all workers in the country. I believe that after earnest study and discussions we will surely recognize the new situation and tasks facing the workers movement, fully understand the great significance of the congress and successfully fulfill its various tasks.

Our delegates and comrades, the current international situation is excellent. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, we have scored notable success in the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well. The whole country is stable and united. News of victories has poured in from various fronts, and a new leap forward situation has taken shape. In addition, the international situation is also favorable. We will surely overcome all difficulties on the new march, hasten the four modernizations and attain the great goal of building a modern, powerful socialist state ahead of schedule. May the congress succeed!

Text of Teng's Speech

OW112017Y Peking NCMA in English 1930 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, October 11 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave a speech at the opening of China's Ninth National Trade Union Congress here today.

Full text follows:

Comrades:

The Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions will play an important part in advancing the workers movement in China and speeding up the four modernizations. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm congratulations to the congress and extend our cordial regards to all the comrade delegates at this congress and all the comrade workers and staff now fighting on various fronts.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been predominant in China's workers movement and trade union work since the founding of the People's Republic. The lines, principles and tasks set for the workers movement by the Sixth All-China Labour Congress and the seventh and the eighth national trade union congresses are correct. Under the leadership of the party, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and trade union organizations at all levels have done a considerable amount of good work and played a tremendous role in the successful development of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Thanks to the leadership of the party and work by the trade unions, a contingent of model workers and working class core elements for revolution has emerged in all industrial branches, in all areas and from all nationalities throughout the country. They remain to this day the core of unity and models for us to emulate.

However, for a number of years, Lin Biao and the gang of four brought the trade unions to a halt and cultivated a group of bad elements to get control of the worker organizations and reduce them to tools in their plot to usurp party and state power. They fanned up bourgeois factionalism and armed strife among workers, incited them to stop work and production and opposed and brutally persecuted revolutionary cadres, model workers and trade union activists in factories and mines. They created anarchy in enterprises, in whole industries and in the national economy as a whole; they worked against the planned economy of socialism, against the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and against all rational rules and regulations, and they sabotaged labour discipline. All these criminal counter-revolutionary activities produced extremely serious consequences. At the same time, they aroused great revolutionary indignation among workers across the country. Everywhere many advanced elements, defying the white terror they imposed, struggled against them heroically and unyieldingly. These struggles show that China's working class deserves to be called the long-tested leading class in the revolution, standing firm at all times.

In the two years since the downfall of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has grasped the key link in running the country well and righting wrongs. Things have fundamentally changed and the situation has kept improving. It is obvious that great efforts are still needed to eliminate the pernicious influence and the bad effects of the gang of four among the workers and every enterprise should work to complete the consolidation of class ranks. We must carry the exposure and criticism of the gang of four through to the end. But it is equally obvious that there have been decisive victories on a country-wide scale in this struggle and we can begin our new battles on this foundation.

The party's 11th national congress and the Fifth National People's Congress set forth before the people of the whole country the great goal of the four socialist modernizations within this century. Now the party Central Committee and the State Council urge a faster pace in the four modernizations, and they have set forth a series of policies and organizational measures for this effort.

The Central Committee points out that this is a great revolution in which the country's economic and technological backwardness will be radically changed and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated. Since this revolution is aimed at greatly changing the present backward forces of production, it must in many ways change the relations of production, the superstructure and the forms of management in industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as the state administration of them so that they meet the needs of a large-scale modern economy. Speeding up the tempo of economic development requires much greater specialization of enterprises, a far higher technical level of all workers and staff members, conscientious training and evaluation, far better economic accounting in enterprises, and much higher labour productivity and rate of profit in proportion to the funds. Therefore, major transformations are required on various economic fronts not only in regard to technique, but in regard to systems and organization as well.

The long-term interests of the people throughout the country lie in such transformations; otherwise, we cannot end the present backward state of technology and management of production. The party Central Committee believes that in the interests of socialism and for the four modernizations, the workers of the whole country will surely play a selfless, model and vanguard role in these transformations, and the trade union organizations will energetically help the enterprises bring about these transformations through deep-going agitational and organizational work among the masses and make new significant contributions to the cause of revolution and construction. One of the most important characteristics of the working class is its relations with socialized mass production and, therefore, it has the highest consciousness and discipline and plays the leading role in economic advance and social and political progress in the present era. We hope that the Ninth National Trade Union Congress will discuss the current situation in depth so as to unite all its members to take on this great task on the basis of the complete victory won in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The trade unions should educate all members to recognize the profound significance of the four modernizations and work to raise their political, economic managing, technical and cultural level. The workers should carry forward their glorious traditions of hard work, selflessness and discipline, accepting transfers readily and loving their enterprises like their homes. They should unite and get rid of any vestige of bourgeois factionalism and anarchism that the gang of four fanned up. The working class should go all out to master modern technology and managerial skills so as to make outstanding contributions to the four modernizations. It is only right and proper that whoever makes more contributions to the four modernizations be accorded greater honour and more awards by the state.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have decided that a national model workers conference will be called next year for industry and transport, capital construction, agriculture and forestry, finance and trade, culture and education and science and technology to commend the advanced and greet the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. I hope that workers throughout the country will welcome the first great gathering of heroes to emerge in the course of the new Long March with big accomplishments in work.

Our enterprises should observe the system of responsibility by directors or managers under the leadership of party committees and should set up a strong system to direct production.

The trade unions should educate all members to safeguard highly the centralized administrative leadership in their enterprises and the full authority of the production command system. Only thus can we effectively eliminate the present general situation of no one accepting responsibility and organize production in a normal and orderly fashion. And only thus will we be able to ensure constantly expanding reproduction, increase profits and at the same time steadily improve the workers' living conditions, thus guaranteeing the unity of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The trade unions should educate all members to take an active part in managing enterprises. In order to achieve the four modernizations, all our enterprises without exception should have democratic management and this should be combined with centralized leadership. Workshop directors, section chiefs and group heads in every enterprise must in the future be elected by the workers in the unit.

Major issues in an enterprise should be discussed by workers' congresses or general membership meetings, at which leading cadres of the enterprise must listen to the views of the workers and accept criticism and supervision by them. Such congresses and meetings have the right to suggest to higher levels that certain leading or managing personnel be punished or replaced for serious negligence of duty or for a bad style of work. The trade union in an enterprise will be the functioning body between workers' congresses and general membership meetings. Therefore, it is no longer an unnecessary organization as some believed. The effectiveness or ineffectiveness of trade union work affects the workers in exercising their rights as masters of the country; it also affects management and the smooth exercise of centralized leadership in an enterprise. This is to say, when an enterprise is managed well, it is to the credit not only of the party and administrative cadres but also of the workers and their trade union.

Our trade unions must work hard to protect the welfare of workers. Welfare cannot be expanded very quickly since our country is still quite backward; it can only grow step by step on the basis of increased production, particularly of increased labour productivity. But this should in no way be used by the leadership of an enterprise, still less by the trade unions, as a pretext for indifference to the welfare of the workers. The leadership of our enterprises can do a lot in this respect in present conditions, and this is even more so for our trade union organizations. They should urge and assist the authorities in enterprises and localities to do everything possible to improve the working and living conditions of workers, their canteens and hygiene, and at the same time should encourage mutual aid of various forms among the workers.

For whatever work of this kind to be successful, trade unions must have close ties with the workers, make them feel that the unions are indeed their own organizations and trustworthy, and that the unions speak up on their behalf and work in their interest, and under no circumstances lie to them or act like overlords fed on the workers' membership dues, or work for the benefit of only a few people. Trade unions should fight for the democratic rights of the workers and oppose bureaucracy of every kind. So they themselves must be models of democratic procedure. Our trade union cadres themselves must set an example of working hard, showing complete devotion to public interest and giving no thought to just themselves, respecting discipline, accepting transfers readily and loving their enterprises like their homes in order to educate the workers in such a spirit. If the trade unions act along these lines, they will have high prestige among the workers and be able to make important contributions to the four modernizations.

In places where exposure and criticism of the gang of four have been fairly adequate, all party, administrative and youth league organizations, and trade unions too, have the duty to do their work well, and score significant advances within three years. They should not always shift the blame for problems in their work to the pernicious influence of the gang. If this influence continues, then we ourselves should be held responsible. Provided each of us sets this high demand on our work, the cause of our party and our country will prosper and we will achieve the great goal of the four modernizations at an earlier date.

Comrades: While building our own country, our working class must always keep in mind the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the rest of the world. We must further strengthen our unity with the workers and revolutionary people the world over, support their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for winning and safeguarding national independence and their struggles for social progress, and make our due contribution to the emancipation of the working class throughout the world and the progress of all mankind. Our workers must learn modestly from the experience of working class struggle in other lands and from their advanced science and technology so as to speed up the four modernizations in China.

Comrades, our cause is splendid, our future is bright. Let us hold high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, work with one heart and one mind, advance courageously in the direction set by the 11th party congress and strive to fulfill the new great historic mission of the Chinese working class--to make China a great, modern and powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

REPORTAGE ON DEPARTURE OF REGIONAL DELEGATIONS TO TU CONGRESS

OW101951 [Editorial report] Monitored PRC regional broadcasts carry the following reports on the departure of regional delegations for Peking to attend the Ninth National Trade Union Congress.

East Region

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 8 October broadcasts a report on the departure of Kiangsu Province's delegation to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress in Peking. According to the report, before the delegation left Nanking on 7 October, it was seen off at the railway station by Wang Min-sheng, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, responsible comrades of departments concerned under the provincial party committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial Women's Federation and CYL Committee. The report says that the delegates, who began to arrive in Nanking from other parts of the province on 4 October, represent the industrial and communications, capital construction, finance and trade, science and technological, agricultural, culture and education, and public health fronts of Kiangsu Province.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 8 October reports that 91 representatives of workers and trade union workers from the city's industrial, communications, capital construction, finance and trade, education, public health, and science and technological fronts left Shanghai for Peking on 7 October. According to the report, the delegates were seen off at the railway station by Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned. The report says that 19 other delegates had gone to Peking earlier.

Northwest Region

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 8 October reports on the departure of Sinkiang's delegates to the congress. According to the report, the Sinkiang delegation of 43, with 4 observers, of Uighur, Han, Hui, Kazak, Mongol and other nationalities left Urumchi for Peking by air on 1 October. They are trade union cadres; advanced workers and model workers of the industrial and communications front and the finance and trade front; and activists of the culture and education, public health, and scientific research fronts. Before their departure, they were visited in their quarters by Chang Shih-kung, secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee; Pai Cheng-ming, vice chairman of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee; responsible persons of departments concerned under the regional party committee and revolutionary committee; and responsible persons of various mass organizations in Sinkiang.

Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 8 October carries a report on the departure of Tsinghai's delegation to the National Trade Union Congress. According to the report, the delegation left Sining for Peking by air on 7 October and it was sent off at the airport by responsible comrades of Tsinghai Province and Sining Municipality, including Liang Ku-ting, Shen Ling, (Chen Chien-hua) (Fang Yeh-wu) and Han I-min. The report does not give any details on the makeup of the delegation.

PEKING PAPERS FEATURE TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENING

OW120848Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, October 12 (HSINHUA)--The opening of the Ninth Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is frontpaged by Peking papers today. The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries the headline: "Ceremonial Opening of the Ninth Congress of the ACFTU To Mobilize the Working Class To Work Hard for a Modern, Powerful Socialist Country at the Earliest Possible Date".

The full text of the speech made at the congress by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier, is also carried on the frontpage together with two photographs. One shows Chairman Hua Kuo-feng applauding and greeting the delegates and the other shows members of the Presidium.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries on its second page the opening speech at the congress made by Ma Chun-ku, vice-president of the ACFTU, as well as a list of names of the members of the Presidium.

TU ORGAN 'WORKERS DAILY' RESUMES PUBLICATION 6 OCTOBER

OW061819Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, October 6 (HSINHUA)--The WORKERS' DAILY, organ of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, resumed publication today.

The first issue of the paper frontpages the inscription by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng: "The Chinese Working Class Has High Aspirations, They Have Ability, Confidence and Determination, and They Will Certainly Make China a Modern, Powerful Socialist Country by the Turn of This Century." This was written for the forthcoming Ninth National Congress of Chinese Trade Unions and the republication of the paper.

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It also frontpages an inscription by Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: "The Working Class and All the People in China Unite, Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao and Work Hard To Speed Up the Building of a Modern, Powerful Socialist Country."

Also frontpaged is a big photo of Chairman Hua shaking hands with workers of the Taching oilfield.

In this issue are also an introduction by the Editorial Department to the republication of the paper, entitled "Serve as a Bugle Horn for the New Long March" and an article by Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en on the republication of the paper.

Also included in this issue are a report about a worker's struggle against the gang of four, a report about a discussion by Wu Chuan-ching and other model workers on speeding the construction of the motherland, as well as poems, paintings and inscriptions by noted poet Tsang Ko-chia, noted painter Wu Tso-jen and others hailing the republication of the paper. The paper is temporarily published twice a week, on Monday and Friday, in Peking and distributed throughout the country.

WU TE REPORTEDLY RETAINS MEMBERSHIP IN POLITBURO

LD120730Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0655 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Peking--Wu Te, former mayor of Peking, has kept his function in the CCP Central Committee Politburo. Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY mentions the name of Wu Te as a member of the Politburo in a report from the congress of trade unions.

It is probable that he has also kept his post as vice chairman of the National People's Congress.

It is known that the decision to remove Wu Te from his post of first party secretary and mayor of Peking was adopted at a Central Committee session held on the eve of the congress of trade unions.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES ERRING CADRES TO CORRECT THEIR MISTAKES

HK061112Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Chen Ping [2525 1627]: "Whoever Tied the Bell Must Be the One Who Unties It--Discussing a Problem Related to Implementation of Party Policies"]

[Excerpts] In the days when the "gang of four" was running wild, some of our cadres were involved in cases that seriously infringed upon party policies. Since we are now eliminating chaos and restoring order, these cadres must implement party policies and mend their ways as long as they no longer follow Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and remain at their work posts. As the popular saying goes: "Whoever tied the bell must be the one who unties it."

In untying the "bells" that were tied by other people, some comrades have had no scruples at all. They are bold and resolute and show no signs of flinching. But, in untying the "bells" that they themselves tied, some comrades lack courage to do so. [paragraph continues]

They become indecisive and recoil instinctively. This mentality explains why, in some localities and units, party policies are not being implemented as quickly as they should and why efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order are often blocked.

However, we should note that, in recent years, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" disrupted relationships within our party. They flaunted Chairman Mao's banner while opposing his line, principles and policies and used the mass media they controlled to call black white and confuse issues of right and wrong. Many comrades failed to recognize the fake left, real right trash they advocated. Even if these comrades did recognize the trash, they were forced to "take a roundabout way" of implementing policies that were imposed on them. Because issues of right and wrong have now been cleared up, the dismal situation in which 10,000 horses were silent has given way to one that is alive with animated political discussions. At a time when people are rejoicing, should we not think about those revolutionary comrades who were victims of injustice and do something to exonerate them and restore their honor? Should we not quickly and decisively reverse the verdicts on those absurd and totally fictitious frameups, wrongly judged cases and false charges?

It will be very wrong for our cadres who were involved in cases that infringed upon policies, at the time when Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were running wild, to not correct their wrongdoings on the pretext of adhering to "organizational principles." The masses have the right to ask: Should you not adhere to "organizational principles" and make vigorous efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order in accordance with the party's line, principles and policies now that Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee are grasping the key link in running the country well?

With regard to implementing policies, we have often heard worried people say: "If I correct my mistakes and my prestige suffers, how can I carry out my work in the future?"

To correctly understand this problem, we must take this fundamental attitude: Whether or not a communist adheres to the principle of the "three do's and three don'ts" is determined by whether or not one conducts self-criticism. What will you choose if there is a choice between party policies and the political life of revolutionary comrades or between the immediate interests of the masses and your own prestige and dignity? If you are a comrade with a strong party spirit, you will choose the former and drop the latter. If you are a shortsighted egoist, you will then choose the latter and ignore the former. However, the people around you are anxious that you take the former attitude and not the latter.

Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee have given party policies to the masses and peasants as their powerful weapons. This means that our cadres must quickly correct breaches of party policies and implement them as quickly as possible. "Policy and strategy are the party's lifeline." Communists and revolutionary cadres should be concerned about the party's and the people's interests. The quicker and more thoroughly we implement party policies, the more the party and people will benefit. To do this means using concrete actions to eliminate the remnant poison spread by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and heal the wounds caused by them. Once we comprehend this, is there anything else, besides personal loss or gain, that can stop us from gladly untying the "bells" that we tied?

NATIONAL CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE HELD 16-17 SEPTEMBER

GW091631Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 4 Oct 78 GW

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 Oct--A national conference on civil affairs, sponsored by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, was held in Peking from 16 to 27 September. This was the first national civil affairs conference held since the founding of the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attached great importance and showed great concern for this conference. Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and state leaders cordially received the delegates attending the conference and were photographed with them on 21 September.

Wise leader Chairman Hua and respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh wrote inscriptions for the conference. Chairman Hua's inscription reads: "Conscientiously Carry Out Chairman Mao's Instruction That 'Civil Affairs Means Work With Human Beings. Don't Be Afraid of Going To a Lot of Trouble.' Make a Good Job of It and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period."

Vice Chairman Yeh's inscription reads: "Carry Out Chairman Mao's Principle and Policies on Civil Affairs, Promote Stability and Unity and Mobilize All Positive Factors To Strive for a Modern, Powerful Socialist Country."

On the evening of 27 September, as Civil Affairs Minister Cheng Tzu-hua read the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh, prolonged applause and thunderous cheers filled the conference hall. The comrades attending the conference excitedly expressed their determination to implement these instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh in their actual work.

On 26 September, Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premiers Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Chen Yung-kuei, and Ku Mu and [NPC Standing Committee] Vice Chairman Chi Peng-fei attended the session. Vice Chairman Li and Vice Premier Chi spoke at the session.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Li expounded the favorable situation at home and abroad. He expressed the hope that all civil affairs cadres will fully realize the significance of civil affairs in doing their work, strive to do a good job in civil affairs and contribute their share to the fulfillment of China's four modernizations under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

In his speech, Vice Premier Chi said: Civil affairs work is important. To do civil affairs work well directly concerns the major questions of implementing the strategic plan "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," of promoting stability and unity, of bringing into full play all positive factors, and of grasping the key link and realizing the four modernizations. It also concerns the major question of fully demonstrating the superiority of China's socialist system. The tasks of comrades engaged in civil affairs work are both arduous and glorious.

Vice Premier Chi said: For 28 years, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has consistently played a predominant role in civil affairs work. The overwhelming majority of civil affairs cadres are good or fairly good. In the past, the political line, principles and policies in civil affairs work were turned upside down due to the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Therefore, in civil affairs work, it is necessary to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, to further distinguish right from wrong with regard to political line, to consolidate the leading bodies, to implement the party's policies, to improve one's work style and to carry out work well. Civil affairs departments must regard giving preferential treatment to and making proper arrangements for demobilized and retired servicemen, overcoming natural disasters by increasing production, and doing social relief and welfare work as their main tasks. In addition, they must carry out well other tasks assigned by the party and the government. All civil affairs departments must conscientiously study the new situation and new characteristics in civil affairs work and do a still better job in fulfilling the various tasks assigned by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee under the new historical conditions. The task of building the old revolutionary base areas involves comprehensive work.

It is necessary for the civil affairs departments to participate in investigation and study so as to understand the situation; this should be a key project in their work. The people living in the old revolutionary base areas have made tremendous contributions to revolution and construction during the war years as well as after the nationwide liberation. Where did our revolution start? We must not forget the people in these areas!

Vice Premier Chi continued: In doing civil affairs work, we must strengthen the legal system and improve financial and economic discipline. We must commend those who manage well and make good use of fees received in civil affairs work. Those who fail to do their job well should be criticized, and those who embezzle and waste money must be seriously dealt with. It is necessary to gradually formulate and improve rules, regulations and decrees on civil affairs work so that the work can be carried out according to these rules, regulations and decrees.

Vice Premier Chi said in conclusion: The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over civil affairs work, and give timely guidance to and supervise all civil affairs departments. All civil affairs departments must earnestly accept the leadership of party committees, enhance their party concept, take the initiative in contacting the party committees for instructions and give briefings to the committees; they must become good advisers and assistants of these committees. In order to do a still better job in developing civil affairs work, it is essential to restore and improve all organs engaged in civil affairs work by adhering to the principle of insuring better personnel and simpler administration; and to build leading groups well according to the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young.

The comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied and discussed the inscriptions by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and the speeches by Vice Chairman Li and Vice Premier Chi. They said that they show that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is paying great attention to and showing concern for civil affairs work.

The conference decided to carry out the following tasks: To hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao; to clarify the specific line, principles, policies and methods in carrying out civil affairs work by regarding exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link; to affirm achievements, exchange experience, raise understanding, unify thinking; and to mobilize civil affairs cadres to work hard to fulfill the general task for the new period.

At the conference Cheng Tzu-hua, minister of civil affairs, made a report entitled "With Exposure and Criticism of the 'Gang of Four' As the Key Link, Do Civil Affairs Work Well and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period."

The participants of the conference conscientiously studied the important directives of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua on civil affairs work and recalled how Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua personally took part in civil affairs work. They realized more deeply that the Ministry of Civil Affairs is an organization of the masses, that civil affairs work is very important and that doing it well will have a great impact on other work, promote closer relations between the party and the people, bring out the superiority of the socialist system, strengthen unity between the army and the people, heighten people's morale, consolidate national defense, enhance the masses' enthusiasm for socialist revolution and construction, stimulate the rapid development of industry and agriculture, promote stability and unity, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and contribute to the early realization of the four modernizations.

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In light of the actual situation in civil affairs work, the participants thoroughly exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for their crimes of interfering with and undermining this work. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" attacked the principles and policies of civil affairs work, undermined the relations between the army and the masses on the one hand and between the party and the masses on the other, totally negated the achievements in civil affairs work, sabotaged civil affairs organizations and civil affairs work, undermined financial management in civil affairs work, and squandered and embezzled large sums of relief and welfare funds set aside by the party for alleviating people's difficulties.

Following the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua decided to establish the Ministry of Civil Affairs, thereby demonstrating its concern for and attention to civil affairs work. Elated and inspired, the cadres and masses on the civil affairs front pledged that they would redouble their efforts to do their work well. Party committees at all levels strengthened their leadership over civil affairs work, resolutely carried out the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link and run the country well, seriously developed the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and paid attention to all aspects of civil affairs work. After more than a year of serious efforts, the civil affairs departments' confused class alignments have basically been clarified and questions of right and wrong in line have basically been set to right. In civil affairs departments, the party's line, principles and policies have been implemented step by step. The organizational bodies of civil affairs departments at all levels are being restored.

The participants said that they will hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, bring all positive factors into full play, unite with those forces that can be united, strengthen the building of civil affairs departments, restore and develop the fine traditions and work style in civil affairs work, grasp the key link and run the country well and strive to achieve the grand goal of realizing the four socialist modernizations within this century.

NATIONAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT EXPORT CORPORATION FORMED

OW111327Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peking, October 11 (HSINHUA)--The China National Machinery and Equipment Export Corporation opens for business on October 15. The corporation aims to expand the export of machinery and equipment and develop trade and cooperation with other countries.

The head office is in Peking and branches in 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Kwangtung, Shanghai, Tientsin, Liaoning and Kinagsu. They handle the export of machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, wood working machinery, measuring and cutting tools, heavy-duty machinery, mining machinery, diesel and petrol electric generating sets, electric motors, power generating machinery, automobiles, electric cables, instruments and meters and complete industrial equipment.

The corporation will do business on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international trade practices. China sells machinery and equipment to more than 100 countries and regions.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

MORE PERSECUTED CADRES, PERSONS REHABILITATED IN KIANGSU

OW102230Y [Editorial Report OW] Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 7 October transmits a 12-minute report on the recent exoneration and return to work of many cadres and persons falsely accused by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The radio says 75 percent of the framed-up and false cases in Yangchow Prefecture and Hsuehou and Nanking municipalities have been reversed.

The report points out that the reversed cases can be roughly divided into three categories: 1) Cases involving so-called counterrevolutionary or criminal groups. These cases were based on alleged exposure by certain individuals without proof. "This type of frame-up and false accusation occurred not only in cities like Nanking and Wuhsi, but also in rural areas in Suchou, Chenchiang, Yangchow, Huaiyin and other prefectures." 2) Cases of people being wrongly labelled or classified. Some cadres and masses with previous general political problems had been reclassified as renegades, enemy agents, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements. 3) Cases of so-called active counterrevolutionaries. Confessions were extorted, and victims were sentenced--even executed--casually. Many revolutionary comrades were falsely accused of being counterrevolutionaries because they opposed Lin Piao and the gang of four.

According to the report, the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular instructing party committees at various levels to strengthen their leadership in re-examining cases and correcting mistakes, to set up and improve special bodies and to formulate effective and realistic plans so that their work could be carried out quickly and properly.

The same broadcast also carries a 19-minute HSINHUA DAILY editorial--no date given--entitled "Speed Up Reexamination of Cases and Reverse Wrong Decisions, Eliminate Chaos, Restore Order and Implement Policies." According to the radio, the editorial points out that rehabilitation of those falsely accused by Lin Piao and the gang of four is a matter of great importance. It notes that good results have been obtained in this regard in Kiangsu. "The main problem confronting us at present is that our progress is not fast enough; development is rather uneven, falling behind what our situation and tasks require," the editorial says.

Finally, according to the radio, the editorial calls on party organizations at all levels to adopt effective measures to quicken the pace of case reexaminations and do a better job of implementing the party's cadre policy, policy on intellectuals and other relevant policies.

SHANTUNG REHABILITATES MODEL CYL BRANCH IN LINCHU COUNTY

SK101234Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Oct 78 SK

["Excerpts" of article by criticism groups of propaganda department of Shantung provincial party committee, Changwei prefectural party committee and Shantung CYL provincial committee: "The Deeds and Experiences of the (Lichiachuang) CYL Branch Must Not Be Negated"]

[Excerpts] The (Lichiachuang) CYL branch, which suffered false accusations for a long time, has now been rehabilitated.

The (Lichiachuang) CYL branch of (Chengkuan) commune in Linchu County is a red banner among the youth organizations throughout the country in studying the works of Chairman Mao. Under the leadership of the party branch, beginning with the learn-from-Lei Feng movement in 1963, the CYL branch organized the masses of youth to study Chairman Mao's works and created a set of good experiences which could be used effectively. The Central Committee of the CYL in 1965 summed up the branches experiences, issued a circular on popularizing the experiences of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch in organizing the youth

to study Chairman Mao's works, held an on-the-spot meeting at (Lichiachuang) for the youth in rural areas throughout the country to study Chairman Mao's works, sponsored an exhibition on how this CYL branch organized the youth to study Chairman Mao's works, and called on all CYL organizations to sincerely learn from it. PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, CHINA YOUTH JOURNAL, CHINA YOUTH DAILY, WORKER'S DAILY, TACHUNG DAILY and other journals and newspapers carried special reports on the deeds and experiences of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch.

This gave a powerful impetus to the vast numbers of youth to carry out the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works. However, this good model unit was seriously trampled by Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Province Wang Hsiao-yu.

As early as the initial period of the Great Cultural Revolution, they colluded with one another and instigated people to "suspect all" and "overthrow all." They reversed right and wrong and fabricated stories so as to comprehensively deny Chairman Mao's line on youth work and the work of the CYL. They frenziedly trampled underfoot the CYL organizations and attacked and persecuted CYL cadres. Yao Wen-yuan spread rumors and slanders, clamoring that Liu Shao-chi controlled the CYL very tightly and that the (Lichiachuang) experience was actually dished up by him.

Persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line these people pushed, the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch was stigmatized as a sinister typical example and met with counterrevolutionary encirclement and suppression. It is imperative to thoroughly criticize the counterrevolutionary fallacies and crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and Wang Hsiao-yu and his ilk in falsely implicating and persecuting the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch.

Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu and his ilk harbored extreme hatred toward the deeds and experiences of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch. They brandished the "counterrevolutionary" cudgel, fabricated various false charges and dealt serious blows at this branch. They said: The experiences of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch in organizing youth to study Chairman Mao's works by proceeding from the actual situation are a rival drama staged in competition with Lin Piao's (?30-character) principle, and are aimed at opposing the study of Mao Tsetung Thought. Facts prove that the ones who opposed studying Mao Tsetung Thought were not the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch, but Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu and his ilk.

They said that the experiences of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch in putting politics in command of production and in carrying out political undertakings in conjunction with economic undertakings was meant to discard the spirit of class struggle, and that the branch was a "production league." To put it bluntly, the "spirit of class struggle" pursued by Lin Piao, the gang of four and Wang Hsiao-yu and his ilk meant that the bourgeoisie should attack the proletariat and support should be given to the capitalist forces to attack socialism. That is, they were struggling to seize power. The purpose of their "production league" criticism was to prevent the CYL from grasping revolution and promoting production and make the CYL foster such figures as Chang Tieh-sheng and Wang Sen-ho, so as to disrupt both the revolution and production.

They denounced the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch for leading the youth in learning from Lei Feng, in putting it into action and in doing good deeds, saying that it did so for the purpose of attaining eminence and seeking honor from the standpoint of the petty-bourgeoisie. This was a vicious attack against the learn-from-Lei Feng movement, which was popular among a vast number of youth.

They drivelled that in the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch and among the activists were young people who came of middle peasant families, that old middle peasants were in power and that there were problems with regard to class line.

This was a complete distortion and an attack with ulterior motives. Their reactionary essence used this as an excuse to persecute youth, oppose the masses, negate Chairman Mao's line on youth work and negate the party's leadership over youth work.

The vain attempt by Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu and his ilk to negate the deeds and experiences of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch met with resolute resistance from vast numbers of cadres and the masses. Thereupon, they adopted more despicable measures to deal serious blows at cadres and study activists, created white terror, exercised fascist dictatorship and forced the cadres and masses of the (Lichiachuang) brigade to admit that they themselves were sinister typical examples so as to provide a basis for Wang Hsiao-yu and his ilk's slander that (Lichiachuang) had negated and brought itself down.

They used high-handed measures to deprive (Lichiachuang) cadres and activists of their rights to participate in all sorts of political activities, indiscriminately tagged all the cadres who opposed and resisted them capitalist-roaders and a protect-the-emperor faction. They confiscated the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" distributed by the party and CYL organizations at the upper level to deprive people of the right to study, and prohibited people from attending meetings so as to take away their right to take part in the Great Cultural Revolution. They even dogged cadres' and activists' steps in order to take away their freedom of movement.

Why did Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu and his ilk try so hard to attack the CYL branch of the (Lichiachuang) brigade? This is very obvious. They did such things not merely for the purpose of bringing down a CYL branch, but for the purpose of using it to oppose the youth studying Chairman Mao's works, totally negate the work of the CYL, tamper with Chairman Mao's line regarding CYL work and plot to bring down leading cadres at the various levels who upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so as to realize their criminal aim to usurp party and state power by using the negation of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch as a heavy shell to bombard the CYL Central Committee and party committees at various levels.

They frenziedly trampled on the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch in order to tamper with the nature of the CYL, sabotage the party's leadership over the CYL and substitute their gang for the CYL, in a vain attempt to change the CYL into their tool for usurping party and state power.

Now their numerous conspiratorial schemes have gone completely bankrupt and their ugly performance has become wonderful teaching material by negative example for the CYL members and youth to follow the line in education. Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu have now been thoroughly smashed. The verdict against the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch has been fully reversed. However, the pernicious influence spread by Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers has not been completely wiped out. During the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must, in close connection with reality, boldly arouse the masses to continue to expose and criticize their fake left and real right counter-revolutionary revisionist line, settle accounts for their crimes in bringing down the red banner and in opposing the advanced and resolutely eliminate their pernicious influence, so as to push the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to a new upsurge.

We ardently hope that the (Lichiachuang) party and CYL branches and the broad masses will rapidly restore and carry forward the fine traditions and workstyle and, in the new Long March, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, create new experiences and make new contributions so that this red flower of the (Lichiachuang) CYL branch will bloom more beautifully.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN CULTURAL CIRCLES SCORE GANG'S SUPPRESSION OF PLAYS

HK061028Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Oct 78 HK

[Text] The Hunan provincial cultural offices recently held a rally in the Red Theater to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in concocting the incident of the Shensi opera "Three Ascents up Peach Mountain"; reverse the verdicts against various works including "Returning of the Ox," a flower drum opera, and "(Feng Chu Huo Hsiao)," a collection of factual reports; and restore their operations.

(Chou Chi-hsing), deputy director of the provincial culture bureau, presided. (Wang Hsun-tseng), director of the provincial cultural bureau; (Chung I-tun), a person from the provincial flower drama opera group; (Chen Jih-chi), a person from the provincial Peking opera group; (Chen Chien-chiu), a person from the provincial drama group; (Li Chi-tung), a person from the provincial school of drama; and (Yao Hui-lan), a person from the provincial library, gave criticism speeches at the rally.

The comrades pointed out: The incident of the Shensi opera "Three Ascents up Peach Mountain," was a political incident concocted by the gang of four and their follower Yu Hui-jung as part of their conspiracy to usurp party and state power. In early 1974 the gang of four, during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, did not really criticize Lin Piao, pretended to criticize Confucius and criticized Master Chou in a big way. They labeled the opera "Three Ascents up Peach Mountain" as a big poisonous weed which negated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and reversed verdicts against the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the traitor Liu Shao-chi. Therefore, they first attacked the revolutionary leading cadres and then the literature and art workers of Shensi.

On the pretext of opposing the return of a black line on literature and art, they grasped the so-called "four ups and five ups" works in a big way and criticized so-called "black words" and "untitled music." They repeatedly said that such activities were openly encouraged and supported by some people, thus attempting to slander our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou as the main advocate of the returning of the black line. Many trumped-up cases occurred throughout the country following the blowing of this evil wind for the returning of a black line on literature and art.

In our province some good or relatively good works including "Song of a Gardner," a Hunan opera; "Returning of the Ox" and "(Liang Chang Tu Tzu)," flower drum operas; "(Feng Chu Huo Hsiao)," a collection of factual reports; and others were also suppressed and criticized. The gang of four exercised fascist dictatorship over literature and art in a big way, aimed the spearhead of attack at leading revolutionary cadres from the central to local levels and wantonly attempted to form a gang to usurp party power. Their intention was sinister.

The comrades cited facts to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in attacking "Return of the Ox," a flower drum opera. On 30 March 1974, Yu Hui-jung gave a nonsensical speech at a rally to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in Peking. He lied by saying that Hunan's flower drum opera, "Return of the Ox," was a product of the study of "the spirit of a horse" which praised Liu Shao-chi and Wang Kuang-mei. He also said that since the opera's political background concerned reverse of verdicts against Liu Shao-chi, its political content could surely aim to reverse verdicts against him. He said that the purpose of this opera was to fulfill the political aim of retrogression and serve the bourgeoisie. Because of Yu Hui-jung's remarks, "Return of the Ox" was deeply suppressed. The gang of four criticized "Return of the Ox"--from its historical setting to its political content--as they had criticized "Three Ascents up Peach Mountain."

With regard to the political background of the opera, "Return of the Ox" was slandered as reversing verdicts against Liu Shao-chi and his counterrevolutionary revisionist line. With regard to its political content, the opera was slandered as tampering with the party's basic line, describing the socialist countryside as a paradise where there is no class struggle, advocating the ways of Confucius and Mencius, distorting the orientation of learning from Tachai in agriculture, and slandering the excellent situation of the countryside. With regard to the theory of literature and art, the opera was slandered as advocating a "theory of no contradiction."

The backbone element of the gang of four in Hunan and another backbone element and active counterrevolutionary of the gang of four followed their words and wanted to investigate the political background of "The Song of a Gardener" and "Return of the Ox." They also wanted to find out who supported and approved of the works. On the pretext of investigation, they attacked responsible comrades of the central authorities and provincial CCP committee in an attempt to fulfill their criminal purpose of usurping party and state power.

At the rally, the writer of "Return of the Ox" talked about how he created the opera and his purpose in creating it. He strongly refuted the shameless lies of Yu Hui-yung and the participants expressed anger with Yu Hui-yung. They unanimously said: The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has reversed the verdicts against the Shensi opera "Three Ascents up Peach Mountain." "Return of the Ox"--a flower drum opera which was linked with it--has also had its reputation restored. This further illustrates the readjustment and implementation of the party's policy on literature and art. This is also a great achievement in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must further eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four in being fake left and real right in the literature and art line, eliminate lingering fear, liberate our thinking and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, further develop socialist literature and art creations and contribute more to fulfilling the four modernizations.

HUPEH PUBLIC SECURITY FRONT CONGRESS OPENS 9 OCTOBER

HK110907Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] With the approval of the provincial CCP committee, the congress of progressive workers and public order maintenance activists of the Hupeh public security front opened in Wuchang on 9 October. Ku Ta-chun and Jen Chung-lin, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the opening ceremony. (Chang Kuo-wu), secretary of the party group of the provincial public security bureau and director of the provincial public security bureau, is presiding over the congress. (Wang Chao-yu), deputy secretary of the party group and deputy director, delivered the opening speech. A representative from the Ministry of Public Security read a letter of greetings to the congress.

"The congress is being attended by approximately 800 delegates who include fighting collectives and loyal guards who have resolutely resisted the interference of Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and have seriously implemented Chairman Mao's line on public security work; progressive police substations, armed brigades and communications and people's police detachments who have learned from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the (Tunglai) police substation and have strengthened the building of public security forces; special public security personnel and urban and rural public order maintenance associations who have relied on the masses to strengthen public security administration; brave, calm and competent hands who have exposed cases; watchful pacesetters; and Lei Feng-type cadres and policemen who have carefully and thoroughly worked for the party and wholeheartedly served the people at their public security posts and who have been greatly praised by the masses."

CHAO TZU-YANG ADDRESSES SZECHWAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING

HK100345Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of county CCP committee secretaries from 12 September to 1 October to sum up experiences, learn from the progressives and emancipate thinking. The meeting called on the province to accelerate the development of agriculture in order to achieve the four modernizations and strive for a still greater bumper harvest next year. The participants visited Soochow Prefecture in Kiangsu Province to study their progressive experiences in developing farmland that yields 1 ton of grain per mou and in making arrangements for future work.

"Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, took part in the meeting from beginning to end. The participants included secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee, responsible persons of Szechwan Military District, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee and principal responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and the various provincial organs--a total of more than 300 people."

"At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang conveyed the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng. Comrade Yang Wan-hsuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, then spoke on the question of implementing the central documents on reducing the peasants' unreasonable burdens and improving the cadres' work style. Comrade Yang Ju-tai, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke on the question of seriously summing up experiences and striving for a still greater bumper harvest of grain next year." Secretaries of various prefectural and county CCP committees and responsible comrades of provincial organs spoke on various aspects of rural work.

"During the conference, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang led the participants in going to Kiangsu to visit and study. They were warmly welcomed by responsible comrades of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, Soochow and Yangchow prefectural CCP committees and the party committees of Wuhsi, Wu and Chiangyin counties and communes and brigades concerned. These responsible comrades unreservedly introduced their valuable experiences in developing farmland that yields 1 ton of grain per mou, promoting cooperation between urban and rural areas and developing commune and brigade enterprises. On the day the participants returned to Chengtu, Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting on learning from the experiences of Kiangsu in connection with the actual situation in Szechwan, promoting cooperation between urban and rural areas and developing commune and brigade enterprises. He presented ideas on increasing ideological understanding, strengthening leadership, the question of principles, policies and measures, the formulation of plans, and different measures and methods."

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang delivered a summation report on the afternoon of 1 October. "He presented eight points: 1) further implement the central documents on reducing peasants' unreasonable burdens and improving cadres' work style; 2) strive for a great bumper harvest next year; 3) arrange seriously and well the peasants' livelihood; 4) learn from the experiences of Soochow Prefecture, Kiangsu; 5) act in light of local conditions and bring into full play the outstanding features of local resources; 6) develop foreign trade; 7) promote industrial production; 8) emancipate thinking, improve work style and increase study."

CHAO TZU-YANG ADDRESSES SZECHWAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING

HK100345Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Oct 78 HK

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"During the conference, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang led the participants in going to Kiangsu to visit and study. They were warmly welcomed by responsible comrades of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, Soochow and Yangchow prefectural CCP committees and the party committees of Wuhsi, Wu and Chiangyin counties and communes and brigades concerned. These responsible comrades unreservedly introduced their valuable experiences in developing farmland that yields 1 ton of grain per mou, promoting cooperation between urban and rural areas and developing commune and brigade enterprises. On the day the participants returned to Chengtu, Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting on learning from the experiences of Kiangsu in connection with the actual situation in Szechwan, promoting cooperation between urban and rural areas and developing commune and brigade enterprises. He presented ideas on increasing ideological understanding, strengthening leadership, the question of principles, policies and measures, the formulation of plans, and different measures and methods."

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Chao Tzu-yang said: "Implementation of the two central documents is a major strategic measure put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to deal with the outstanding current problems in the rural areas. By implementing these two documents we can further solve the problem of having the party understand the question of taking agriculture as the foundation, the problem of taking a correct view of the peasants and of the system of collective ownership, and the problem of the relationship between the cadres and masses. This issue has a direct bearing on whether or not the enthusiasm of the peasant masses can be brought into full play, the worker-peasant alliance can be further consolidated and strengthened and the fulfillment of the general task for the new period can be accelerated. In rapidly developing agricultural production and vigorously promoting agriculture, sideline production and industry both depend on the enthusiasm of the peasants. This is a fundamental issue. Thus, we must grasp this issue well in carrying out all rural work. This winter and next spring, we must devote great energy to continually grasping implementation of the two central documents and seriously and correctly understand the policies.

"In carrying out the two central documents it is necessary to conduct rectification of work style from top to bottom. This rectification must center on emancipating thinking, accelerating the four modernizations and solving the problems of taking agriculture as the foundation and taking a correct view of the peasants and the system of collective ownership. In the course of rectification it is necessary to integrate implementation of the two central documents with studying the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial 'A Road for Developing Agriculture at High Speed,' studying the experiences of Soochow and Wuhsi, promoting cooperation between urban and rural areas, developing commune and brigade enterprises in a big way and developing agricultural production at high speed. All this must be integrated with emancipating thinking, accelerating modernization and eradicating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

"In conducting rectification it is necessary to commend those units which have done well in supporting agriculture [words indistinct]. Through rectification and study, cadres of all levels and departments should emancipate their thinking on accelerating modernization and greatly increase their understanding of taking agriculture as the foundation. Their attitudes with regard to supporting agriculture and commune- and brigade-run industry should be fundamentally changed; they should have positive attitudes toward implementing party policies, reducing the unreasonable burdens of the peasants and making restitution where necessary. Cadres should bring socialist democracy into full play, insure the peasants' democratic rights, strengthen the socialist legal system and put socialist rules and regulations on a sound basis. This is the road to which we must guide the cadres. This is a problem in urgent need of solution. We must advance the party's traditions of carrying out democratic centralism and following the mass line.

"In carrying out one criticism and two rectifications in the rural areas we must continue to grasp commune and brigade management well, implement the party's rural economic policies and do a good job in distribution work. Commune management should be basically straightened out this winter and next spring.

Chao Tzu-yang said: "This year we have overcome various natural disasters in Szechwan [words indistinct] and reaped a bumper harvest. It was not at all easy to reap such a good harvest in a year of great natural disasters. We have gained many experiences and lessons, the most important of which is to lead production by seeking truth from facts, seize the initiative in production in the light of local conditions [words indistinct]. We must strive to reform the cultivation system next year with the focus on resisting drought and [words indistinct]. On this basis, next year we must stress raising the yield per mou. This is the basic ideology for guiding production next year. Great potentials exist for raising the yield. As long as we work in the light of local conditions [words indistinct] and grasp several key measures, we can bring about a great increase.

"In order to reap a bumper harvest next year we must do still better in producing and supplying materials in support of agriculture. We must do everything possible to produce more manure, increase production of chemical fertilizer and vigorously promote phosphate fertilizer. It is also necessary to boost production of agricultural drugs and plastic sheeting. We should plan a great increase in the sown area of spring-harvested crops and make early ideological, material and [word indistinct] preparations for timely sowing next spring. [Words indistinct] in popularizing measures for increasing production next year, we must follow the mass line, stage demonstrations and act in the light of local conditions."

Chao Tzu-yang demanded: "Party committees at all levels must make proper arrangements for the masses' livelihood and grasp distribution work well. First, they must make proper arrangements for the masses' livelihood. It is necessary to review this matter and particularly arrange for the masses' livelihood well in places where production has declined due to natural disasters. The general demand in distribution work this year is for 90 percent of the peasants to be able to increase their incomes on the basis of increased production. Both grain rations and cash distribution should be increased. [sentence indistinct]"

Chao Tzu-yang also stressed the importance of learning from Soochow Prefecture. He said: "Soochow Prefecture in Kiangsu has two particularly good experiences from which we should learn: 1) carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way and developing farmland to yield 1 ton of grain per mou; 2) running commune- and brigade-run enterprises in a big way, and following the path of comprehensive development of agriculture, sideline occupations and industry. These two things are interrelated and we should learn from both of them. The experiences of Kiangsu have far-reaching significance and point out the road for rapidly developing agriculture. In learning from the progressive experiences of Soochow Prefecture, we should recognize their universal significance, proceed from reality and integrate them with our own characteristics. We should grasp typical examples and key points to guide the unfolding of the whole effort."

"With regard to organizing cooperation between urban and rural areas and developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises, it is necessary to solve problems of understanding and adopt economic measures to stimulate the development of these enterprises. This must also be integrated with the reorganization of industry along the lines of coordination among specialized departments. Urban and rural areas should cooperate to develop commune- and brigade-run enterprises in an active, steady manner."

Chao Tzu-yang said: "In accordance with the characteristics of their [word indistinct], all places should consider how to fully tap potential, implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development and [word indistinct] in the light of local conditions. It is necessary to pay great attention to forestry and animal husbandry."

Chao Tzu-yang also said: "Szechwan has great foreign trade potential. We must emancipate our thinking [words indistinct]. In industrial production we must vigorously grasp the work of improving product quality and also apply economic measures to straighten out the enterprises and [words indistinct]."

In his report, Chao Tzu-yang stressed the importance of emancipating thinking, improving work style and strengthening study. He said: "To fulfill the general task for the new period, Chairman Hua pointed out in his national day address that we should emancipate our thinking a little more, make our actions a little bolder, devise more measures and speed up our pace. This has clearly pointed out our orientation. The whole party, especially leading cadres at all levels, face the problem of how to emancipate thinking, improve work style and strengthen study in order to meet the demands of speeding up the realization of the four modernizations."

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"With regard to this movement, we must, in accordance with the plan of the central authorities, continue to deeply carry out the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must resolutely carry out the policies laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, help more people by educating them, narrow the target of attack, unite all forces which can be united, mobilize all positive factors and change negative factors into positive ones. We should further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity."

With regard to carrying forward the work style of seeking truth from facts, Chao Tzu-yang pointed out: "Seeking truth from facts, proceeding in everything from reality and integrating theory with practice are our party's fine traditions and the fundamental viewpoints of Mao Tsetung Thought. Judging by the ideology and work style of our party, this is a very great problem in urgent need of solution. We shoulder the great historic task of achieving the four modernizations. We have to change the backward state of China's economy and culture and win victory in this great revolution. This requires that all party members, cadres and the masses bring their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity into full play, work energetically and dare to proceed from reality in considering and solving problems. Practice is the sole criterion for determining truth. To speed up the four modernizations we must dare to [words indistinct] and proceed in everything from reality."

In conclusion, Chao Tzu-yang demanded that all party members, cadres and masses increase study. During the conference, (Li Shu-mao), deputy commander of Szechwan Military District, conveyed the spirit of the national militia work conference. At the conclusion of the meeting, Chao Tzu-yang presented brocade pennants to representatives of a number of counties which had been nominated as Tachai-type counties.

Presides at Tachai Awards Ceremony

HK111206Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Oct 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 1 October, the Szechwan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a ceremony to name "Tachai-type counties" and award pennants. At the ceremony, the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees conferred the title of "Tachai-type county" on Wenchiang, Kuanghan, Pi, Shihfang and Pachung counties. Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, awarded the brocade pennants with "Tachai-type county" embroidered on them to the secretaries of the county CCP committees.

Despite natural disasters, the province still increased its agricultural production this year. A large number of progressive counties, communes and brigades in learning from Tachai have emerged. As a result of the assessment conducted by all prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures, the province now has 30 progressive counties and districts in learning from Tachai, 6,479 Tachai-type communes and progressive communes in learning from Tachai and 9,189 Tachai-type brigade and progressive brigades in learning from Tachai. "The provincial CCP and revolutionary committee's decision to confer titles on and award pennants to the five counties which have basically conformed to the six criteria for a Tachai-type county will surely and vigorously push forward the mass movement to learn from Tachai and accelerate the pace of building Tachai-type counties everywhere in our province.

As soon as the ceremony began, Yang Wan-hsuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, read out the decision of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on naming a "Tachai-type county."

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HEILUNGKIANG'S YANG I-CHEN JOINS PEASANTS IN HARVESTING

OW102132Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 10 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpt] Harbin, 10 Oct--In Heilungkiang Province, an important commodity grain base in China, this year's autumn crops, such as corn, soybeans and sorghum, have ripened. Some 60,000 cadres at various levels in the province have now gone to the forefront of autumn harvesting and joined people's commune members and farm workers in happily reaping their crops.

To gather all of these bumper grain harvests, the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee has called on all localities to do a good job in autumn harvesting and regard it as a central task of current prime importance in rural areas.

Since late September, leading cadres have visited the forefront of autumn harvesting, group after group, to take part in and direct the harvesting work. They include Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Li-an, Li Chien-pai and Chen Lei, secretaries of the provincial party committee; and leading cadres of various prefectures, leagues, municipalities and counties.

As Comrade Yang I-chen participated in the autumn harvesting in Chaotung and Anta counties, he urged the cadres and commune members to treasure the fruit of our bumper harvests, carefully reap the crops and gather every bit of grain. He encouraged them to harvest more grain and make more contributions for the four modernizations. He also called on them to seriously sum up this year's experience with bumper harvests and to prepare for next year's production by adapting it to local situations.

KIRIN HAILS HUA, YEH INSCRIPTIONS FOR YOUTH PUBLICATIONS

SK100929Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal youth of all circles held a meeting to warmly celebrate the inscriptions written by wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh for CHINA YOUTH and CHINA YOUTH DAILY. Present at the meeting were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; other leading comrades of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality including Yu Ko, Yang Chan-tao, (Wang Chi-ping) and (Tsui Tzu-feng); and responsible comrades of the trade unions and women's federations of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality.

At the meeting, Comrade Wang En-mao read out the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh.

Comrade Yu Ko, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said: The brilliant inscriptions written by wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh not only demonstrate their deep solicitude and care for CHINA YOUTH DAILY and CHINA YOUTH, but also manifest their great concern about and inspiring of the youth of various nationalities throughout the country. This is a joyous event in the political life of China's youth.

The Kirin provincial party committee calls on the broad masses of CYL members and youth to immediately whip up an enthusiastic upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing the brilliant inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and score more outstanding achievements in realizing the four modernizations, so as to repay the solicitude and expectations of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and the party Central Committee and greet the successful convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress.

OPENING CEREMONY HELD FOR KIRIN CADRE STUDY CLASSES

SK081337Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The party school of the Kirin provincial party committee held an opening ceremony on 5 October for the second term of the studying class for county-level cadres and the third term of the short-term training class for cadres who work on theoretical propaganda was held on October. On this occasion, Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and president of the party school; other leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Kao Yang, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Sung Chen-ting and Yang Chan-tao; and responsible persons from the departments concerned of the Kirin provincial party committee came to the school to visit the students and had a picture taken with them.

Comrade (Tsui Yueh-nan), secretary of the school party committee and vice president of the school, delivered a speech at the ceremony. He called on the students to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, further emancipate their minds, be bolder, devise more measures, quicken their steps and make still greater and better achievements along the road of the new Long March and accomplish the task of study entrusted by the party.

At the ceremony, student representatives of the county-level cadres' studying class and the short-term training class for cadres who work on theoretical propaganda spoke. They stated that they are determined to make efforts to study painstakingly the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, gain a comprehensive and accurate understanding and grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as an ideological system, outstandingly fulfill the task of study entrusted by the party, make remarkable progress in party spirit and work style and render contributions to the acceleration of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

LIAONING ACROBATIC TROUPE RETURNS--After the successful conclusion of its performing visits to England, Greece and Yugoslavia, the Liaoning acrobatic troupe headed by (Ho Lu-hui) returned to Shenyang Municipality. For 80 days it toured nine cities in the three countries. Its audience during the tour totaled more than 152,000 persons. It was warmly welcomed and received by the governments and peoples of the countries it visited. On arriving in Shenyang, the troupe was greeted at the railway station by more than 300 persons including Chang Shu-te, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; (Liu Yu-yun), Standing Committee member of the Liaoning provincial party committee and director of the propaganda department; Chang Chih-yuan, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Huang Chih, deputy secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee; (Wang Chin), Standing Committee member of the Shenyang municipal party committee and director of the municipal propaganda department, and representatives of literary and art circles in Liaoning Province and Shenyang Municipality. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK]

KANSU CCP COMMITTEE RELIEVES HOSHUI COUNTY SECRETARY OF ALL POSTS

OW101343Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 5 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Lanchow, 5 Oct--The Kansu Provincial CCP Committee recently made a decision to relieve Hoshui County CCP Committee Secretary Niu Wei-han of all posts inside and outside the party for his total neglect in implementing state decrees and for his connivance in the indiscriminate felling of trees in a state forest. The latter act caused serious damage to the Tzuwuling forest in eastern Kansu. This decision has received warm support from cadres and the masses.

The Tzuwuling forest area sprawls over Huachih, Hoshui, Ning and Chengning counties in Chingyang Prefecture. The forest, totaling more than 6,700 square kilometers, is rich in water resources. It is considered a "national water reservoir" playing an important role in promoting agricultural production in eastern Kansu. But this forest area was seriously damaged. According to the investigation conducted by the department concerned, in the past 20 years or more, the western, northern and southern limits of the forest greatly receded. The total forest area was reduced by over 2.2 million mou, 21 percent of the total forest area. In recent years there have been fewer and fewer full-grown trees and large areas of denuded hills and mountains appear in various places. The damage to the forest greatly affected local weather and water resources. The amount of silt in streams has markedly increased. All these changes have caused serious consequences for the development of agricultural production in eastern Kansu.

An important reason for the damage to the Tzuwuling forest is the fact that the leading cadres in a number of counties and communes in the forest were poisoned by the "gang of four." By totally neglecting state and party decrees and policies on the development of forestry resources they not only refused to stop the destruction of forests, but supported and shielded persons who carried out the destruction. They even instigated collectives and individuals to enter the forest to fell trees indiscriminately. Secretary Niu Wei-han of the Hoshui County CCP Committee is a typical example of the wrongdoers.

While working in Hoshui County he actively promoted the pseudoleftist but real rightist trick of "running agriculture by means of dictatorship" concocted by the surrogate of the "gang of four" in Kansu. He defied state laws and party discipline and made decisions and carried out work arbitrarily. In late 1975 and early 1976 he enthusiastically incited communes and brigades to enter the forest area to fell trees under the guise of building warehouses and granaries to store crops.

According to an investigation by the forestry department, the country was deprived of 2,200 cubic meters of lumber because of indiscriminate logging. Over 2,900 mou of forests were destroyed. During the excessive logging, there were also several incidents of assault and battery against forest guards and forestry cadres. That same year, with the support and connivance of Niu Wei-han, a number of communes and production teams entered the forest and reclaimed over 1,180 mou of land and built 29 kilns for bricks and tiles, thus causing even more damage to the forest.

When this incident was uncovered, cadres and the masses were furious. On four occasions the provincial and prefectural party committees sent out investigators. However, Niu Wei-han always tried to cover up his errors and refused to admit his mistakes. Until May this year he tried to reverse facts and shift responsibility for the indiscriminate logging to comrades from the forestry farm and the county CCP committee. The Hoshui County forest destruction case was not handled properly because of the efforts of the former principal responsible person of the Chingyang Prefectural CCP Committee who tolerated and shielded Niu Wei-han. For a long time, no action was taken against Niu and the destruction of the forest continued.

In order to put a firm brake on the illegal practice of destroying forestry resources, the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee sent out a work team to Hoshui in July this year to investigate and handle the case. After more than a month of investigation, the work team had thoroughly investigated the problems, clearly determined the responsibilities and distinguished right from wrong. Confronted by a host of facts, Niu Wei-han could do nothing but admit his mistakes.

The Kansu Provincial CCP Committee believes the Hoshui case was very serious. If it had not been resolutely dealt with, damage to the Tzuwuling forest would continue and the results of the damage would be great. In order to enforce party discipline and state laws and educate Niu Wei-han, the provincial CCP committee decided, after conducting discussions, to take action against Niu Wei-han by relieving him of all his posts inside and outside the party, and has publicly announced this.

TSINGHAI CADRE PUNISHED FOR VIOLATING LAW, EXPELLED FROM PARTY

OW101820Y [Editorial Report OW] Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1430 GMT on 5 October transmits a 5.5-minute report on the Tsinghai Provincial Public Security Bureau and the Huangyuan County CCP Committee's recent punishment of several persons who beat up a production team cadre. Those punished, the radio says, include (Chang I-te), deputy leader of Huangyuan County Public Security Bureau fire brigade, and (Chia Cheng-shun), a factory worker.

According to the radio report, on 2 April this year, (Chia Cheng-shun) asked (Chang I-te) to give him a car so he could go to Haiyen County to take care of personal business. (Chang I-te) obliged by providing a fire engine. He drove the fire engine himself and brought along kitchen squad leader (La Ting-kuei) and driver (Hsi Chin-feng).

On the way to Haiyen County, they stopped at a production brigade of the (Payen) commune, where (Chia Cheng-shun) wanted to buy eggs. (Meng Ching-i), a production team cadre, told (Chia Cheng-shun) he could not buy eggs because he lacked official proof of authorization to purchase eggs. An argument ensued. Other cadres suggested they all go to the commune to settle the dispute. Instead of going to the commune, the fire engine brought everybody involved back to the fire brigade in Huangyuan County. (Meng Ching-i) was locked in a room and severely beaten by (Chia Cheng-shun). (Chang I-te) did nothing to restrain (Chia Cheng-shun) and openly supported him. Afterwards, (Meng Ching-i) filed a complaint with the Huangyuan County CCP Committee.

The radio says a joint investigation group was then formed by the Huangyuan County CCP Committee to investigate the case. It found (Chang I-te), (Chia Cheng-shun) and others guilty of serious criminal offenses. The radio then says: "To uphold party discipline and state law and to protect the people's personal safety, the Huangyuan County CCP Committee and the provincial public security bureau have decided to expel (Chang I-te) from the party and dismiss him from his public offices [words indistinct], and to put (Chia Cheng-shun) under arrest according to law."

The same broadcast also carries a 4.5-minute report on a 5 October TSINGHAI DAILY commentary entitled "It's Only Right and Proper To Punish Them According to Law."

The commentary, according to the radio, points out that the case of (Chang I-te) and (Chia Cheng-shun) calls for serious attention, because it shows that the poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four is far from eliminated and that the concept of a socialist legal system has not yet been firmly established in people's minds. "In fact, even now there are still people who find it hard to throw into the garbage can what Lin Piao and the gang of four encouraged--beating, smashing and looting, anarchism and hooliganism," it says.

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